THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 157. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

T EDITION

EMOCRACY

n of the Proceedings of the unty Convention.

ering Wedges, and the pts of a General Split.

The part which transpired in the Democratic Convention yesterday afternoon, after the ...ss of the edition report, were quite as harmonious in their character as were ...ticipated by our reporters in the two ...ards" have already been ...ed. Honest Democrats in the city ...o submit quietly to the outrages ...e name of the party by the most ...reckless men in the city.

...lds on the War Path.

Colonel A. H. Reynolds, who was a ... nomination for City Commissioner, ...ce, as will be seen by the following

... outside parties at the Democratic City ...ld yesterday, is to be regretted by all ...mocrats, and will no doubt bring defeat to ...

H. Reynolds is, without doubt, the honest ...ce Convention for City Commissioner; but, ...d, intimidation and force, Duncan has been ... Democratic party. ... delegates in said convention, desire to express ... at the manner in which affairs were con... and protest against such outrageous conduct. ...on were brought there who had no right to vote, but ...moved from three to five times, thus consummating ...ir ends.

After the third ballot many left in disgust and through ...t of personal violence, caused by the pressure of bad ... thus giving them their own way.

...ll well-thinking Democrats will regret that the chances ...victory being so favorable have been thus feloniously ...ed from us by those who care neither for right ..., or honesty; men who are now in the employ and ... to be Democrats, assisted to consummate the ...disgraceful result, and their names and position can ...ll be given at the proper time.

MANY DELEGATES.

... Reynolds himself also appeals to the pub... following card, which appeared in this ... papers:—

... certain my sincere thanks to the delegates of ... Democratic City Convention for their support for the ...nation of City Commissioner; and while I deplore the ...ans that were used to defeat the will of that assembly, ... the intention of persons not entitled to seats or votes, ...ve the good satisfaction of knowing that I still retain ...espect of the great party to which I have always been ...ached. Very truly yours,

A. H. REYNOLDS.

June 30, 1869.

An Appeal from Mr. Peirsol.

Mr. Josh N. Peirsol, the present City Treasurer, ...ho was defeated for renomination in the most ...ndalous manner, likewise publishes the following ... evening:—

..., June 30, 1869.—To the Democracy of ... the following communications have been ... W. C. Greene, Esq., President of the ... Convention, and John Hamilton, Esq., ... Democratic City Executive Committee:—

..., June 30, 1869.—E. W. C. Greene, Esq., ...e Democratic City Convention—Sir:—I ...t opportunity afforded me of entering my ...gainst the action of the Democratic City ... June 29, 1869, to nominate a City Ticket; ... having been organized and conducted in ...rules governing the Democratic party, and ...n preliminary measures to have said con... and at an early day.

Finally, your obedient servant,

JOS. N. PEIRSOL.

...DELPHIA, June 30, 1869.—John Hamilton, Esq., ... of the City Executive Committee—Sir:—I re... ask that you take the necessary steps to have ...atic City Convention to nominate a city ticket ... an early day, as the convention held 29th ... and conducted in open violation of the ...e Democratic party.

...ly, your obedient servant,

JOS. N. PEIRSOL.

... simply confine myself, for the present, to an... fact to the Democracy of my native city.

JOS. N. PEIRSOL.

...e Nomination of Stewart and Ahern.

...e County Convention yesterday afternoon, ...the close of our report, candidates for Coroner ...lerk of the Quarter Sessions were nominated ...e an adjournment for the day was made.

...re he was permitted to vote at the first ballot, ...legate stepped up to the Treasurer's desk, ...ing his twenty-five cents, he was handed a ...arked "County Delegate," by Alderman ..., which constituted his "credentials" for ...ubsequent ballot. Two ballots for Coroner ...d before a choice was effected. They re... as follows:—

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Stewart	139	157
...odore Roth	69	106
...Lecture	22	—
...Fechin	15	—
... Kelley	15	8
...P. Burmeister	13	1
...McFadden	8	—
... Schoales	4	—
...	250	282
...essary to a choice	143	142

...this had been accomplished, the time being ...r past three, the convention adjourned to ...half past four o'clock, but so boisterous were ...mbers that they could not get together again ...and of order before five o'clock. Two ballots ...en held for a candidate for Clerk of the Court ...ter Sessions, with the following result:—

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
...Ahern	103	141
...H. Kendrick	56	47
...Lutz	48	38
...H. Sherrod	15	5
...Sharker	44	34
...as McQuillon	9	2
...	272	267
...essary to a choice	137	134

...e result was the nomination of James Stewart, ...known to the community as the keeper of a ...ng saloon, etc., in the basement of the build... the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut ... in opposition to William Taylor, for the posi... Coroner.

...P. Ahern, of the Third ward, who is ...ssly well known to the public at large, was ...re declared the candidate, and the convention ...ed until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Proceedings This Morning.

...convention met this morning shortly after 10 ... at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, the ...nt, Isaac Leech, Esq., in the chair. Different ...e preceding two days of the session, the dele...were indifferent about securing their seats in ...ll, and considerable time was lost ... a quorum was obtained. It was ...d that a large bell be rung out ...f the windows, to awaken the enthu... representatives of the "unterrified." ...gestion was not heeded, and a sort of in...ous, or rather series of caucuses, was held ... A report prevailed that a formal ...n on Tuesday night, but it proved to ...ation, although great numbers of dele... known together for purposes of social ...e to converse on the doings of the day.

...ear to the hour of eleven, and but few ...beings in the hall, a large bell was obtained ...ster, and rung out of the window by a stal...ic, who had distinguished himself on the ...e day by his watchful scrutiny as to the ...ion of delegates, and seeing that they ...ir right" for "Johnny Ahern." The hall by ...n soon filled up with delegates, and the ...ss commenced.

...e Mountjoy presented the following let... William D. Kendrick:—

...DELPHIA, July 1, 1869.—To the President and ... of the Democratic County Convention.—Gen... ...y name has been placed before the conven... ...retary of the District Court, I am desirous ...n positively no candidate for that posi... ...candidate for that position and that only. ...friends, and wishing the party all success, ...respectfully yours,

WILLIAM D. KENDRICK.

...announced the Committee on Resolutions ...

... McGrath, Chairman.

...ride,	George Mountjoy,
...Gerker,	Edward McGovern,
...McMullin,	James W. Hopkins,
...Mahony,	John McGinnis.

...ittee retired, and the first ballot was ...rothonotary of the District Court.

...e name of Michael Conroy, of the Sixth ... the Second ward, was called, one of the ...ward delegation arose and said that the ...ng to vote was not the man of that ... stepped up to the President's desk to ... his assertion, but as it was evident the ... erroneous one the convention re... ...ain it. Higgins persisted, and Alder... ...had to settle the matter by seizing ...complainant and placing him in his seat, ...ement ceased.

When the name of Michael McGeehan was called, Higgins again made objections, which appearing to be ill-founded, there was quite a feeling of indignation manifested by the convention, and an emphatic disposition was shown to put a stop to such annoyances.

An individual was found getting in at the window, and a rush was made for him, but, recognizing him as a delegate, he was allowed to remain, instead of being thrown out, as on the preceding day.

A man attempting to vote in the name of Joseph Young was discovered in the act, and run out of the room almost in the twinkling of an eye. The act being an aggravated one, produced considerable consternation, which was, however, soon at an end.

The following was the result of the first ballot, which was not concluded until near 12½ o'clock:—

W. F. Scheible	93	John F. Kelly	45
Dr. H. R. Linderman	84	Samuel Ogden	1

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, a second ballot was ordered.

SECOND BALLOT.

On this ballot Mr. William F. Scheible received 144 votes and Dr. Linderman 80 votes. Mr. Scheible was declared the nominee, and the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

SIGNS OF A SPLIT.

Movements for Nominating an Independent Democratic Ticket.

In consequence of the atrocious nominations made by the Democratic Convention, and the brutal manner in which the respectable portion of the party have been thrust aside, a number of prominent merchants, brokers, and other citizens have come to the determination to nominate an entirely new ticket, and call on the citizens generally to sustain it. An informal meeting was held last night, at which the project was broached, and this morning quite a number of gentlemen met for the same purpose. No definite form of action was agreed upon, but about $15,000 was pledged to sustain any enterprise of the kind that might be consummated. The meeting then adjourned to meet in a few days. A similar meeting was held in the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets, in reference to nominating Joseph N. Peirsol, Esq., as an independent candidate for City Treasurer. Much complaint was made as to the manner in which he had been treated in the convention. A list was opened for subscriptions for placing him as a candidate, and in a few minutes nearly $5000 was subscribed. It is proposed to call a general meeting in a few days for the purpose of nominating Mr. Peirsol. It is but just to say that Mr. Peirsol informed us that he was not aware of any movement of the kind. The meeting was held in a very quiet manner, none but those who had been sounded on the subject being admitted.

A very bitter feeling exists on the part of many of the Democratic leaders, who openly declare that they will not support the ticket as nominated so far, and will do all in their power to defeat it. It is also proposed in several legislative districts to run independent candidates. The respectable Democratic citizens of the First Senatorial district are considering the propriety of nominating an opposition candidate to Alexander J. Diamond, and it is suggested to hold a meeting on Saturday night for that object.

GENERALITIES.

The New House of Commons.

The proposed new House is to hold 569 members, 419 of whom will be accommodated on the floor against 428 in the present House, of whom but 306 can find room on the floor; and 330 strangers are to be provided for against 263 now. Thus the House, as proposed, will accommodate a total of 899 persons, while the House as it stands gives room only to 691 persons. A private staircase for members is to be built between the committee rooms and the House, so that the feverish run down the public stair at the sound of the bell may be spared; and official rooms are to be provided for the leading officers of State. The apartments now occupied as a private house in the New Palace-yard, and close by the entrance to Westminster Hall, are to be appropriated as Parliamentary offices for the great departmental chiefs, so that the Home Secretary, or the Secretary of State for War, will have immediate access to the archives and records which are often essential to the clear enunciation of their policy.

Quarrel Between France and China.

The *Nord* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 19th inst., which gives the first detailed account yet published of the recent misunderstanding at Pekin between the French Charge d'Affaires, M. de Rochechouart, and a Chinese Prince. The news comes by land direct from Pekin, and bears date of the 16th of April. According to this statement, M. de Rochechouart was at the races, and his equipage came into collision with that of a personage known as the Ninth Prince of the Celestial Empire. Some confusion arose, and the Prince drove his horse among the escort of the French Minister, at the same time striking out right and left with his whip. For some time no redress could be obtained. M. de Rochechouart then applied to General Vlangali, the Russian Minister, as the senior member of the diplomatic corps, and owing to his intervention the whole of the Chinese Ministers officially waited upon the French Charge d'Affaires, and expressed their regret at what had occurred, and thus the matter was amicably settled.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

Work on the central shaft over the Hoosac Tunnel, where the fatal accident happened two years ago, is now progressing at the rate of a foot a day. It has now penetrated 605 feet. New air-drills are being set up, which will expedite the work, so that it is expected the whole depth, 1000 feet, will be excavated by March next. At the eastern end of the tunnel they are putting up six of the improved compressed air-drills. The heading at this end is a mile and over two hundred feet from the entrance. Gangs of miners are constantly at work on the headings, while others are carrying out the enlargement, one hundred and fifty feet of which is made. Three hundred and sixty-six feet has been taken from the heading since the 1st of April. Last week the rock was penetrated forty-one feet; this week it will probably amount to ten feet more. At each blast that is made on the enlargement twenty cubic yards of rock are displaced. At this rate of progression the tunnel can be completed in three years.

Raid on Gambling Houses.

Last night, about 11½ o'clock, Lieut. Eckloff, with Sergeants Pierce, Mulloy and Johnson, and Officers Brown, Anthony, Scott, Peaster, Oliver, Darley, Stevens, and Lewis, under orders of Major Richards, made a raid on houses Nos. 394, 398, 402 and 406 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, occupied by George Usher, George Hotchkiss, Albert D. Hayden and Robert L. Teel, respectively. The houses were entered simultaneously, and in each the machinery was found in full play. The appearance of the officers caused considerable commotion among the occupants, and a general rush was made for the doors, but none escaped excepting two, who jumped from a second story window, and one of these is said to occupy a judicial position. The entire number arrested (29) included clerks, mechanics, lawyers, butchers, farmers, doctors, and Government officials, who were taken to the station-house, where Justice Schmidt was ready to receive them, and the cases being heard, Messrs. Teel, Hotchkiss, and Hayden were held to bail for court for keeping gambling houses; and in the case of John James, in charge of Usher's house, the justice reserved his decision. The other parties, nearly all of whom gave fictitious names, were fined or held as witnesses. The paraphernalia was taken to the station-house and will be confiscated.—*Washington Star of yesterday.*

A Murderer's Confession.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, June 24.

A friend at Waynesboro sent us by yesterday's mail the confession of Ben Godby, the negro charged with the murder of Mr. Adkins D. Lewis, near that place. The preliminary examination of the prisoner takes place to-day at Waynesboro. The confession is as follows:—"The woman Maria, struck by Lewis, was not my wife—I just took up with her: my wife is named Clara; Clara was cook for Mr. Lewis; went home at night; Maria showed me a rock; said Mr. Lewis struck her with it; Enoch told me if it was his wife he would not rest until he killed Lewis; told me to wait until he (Lewis) came into the field in the morning and cut him all to pieces; Enoch and me were ploughing side by side; Mr. Lewis came, meeting us two cotton rows from me; he stopped me and talked about Maria; Enoch kept on ploughing; had no hard words with Lewis; he made no threats; he was standing with his side to me when I cut him; do not know where I cut him first; Enoch told me to kill Lewis, to go to Augusta, and the head man there would do something about Lewis knocking my wife; Enoch did not tell me I would be protected by anybody for killing Lewis; I never told the man in Augusta that I was afraid of a mob of white men in Burke county; he told me I done right to come to Augusta—that I would be mobbed if I had not; I am not afraid now of being mobbed; I stopped at Mr. Johnson's at Double Branches; he asked me what made the blood on my wife's clothing; told him a white man done it; told him I was going to Augusta to see the head man; he said Waynesboro was the place to get justice; I am not afraid of being mobbed; I believe I will get justice.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg—Impressive Ceremonies this Morning—The Scenes on the Old Battle-field—Governor Morton's Address.

Disaster in Wilmington—Explosion of Powder—Two Men Killed—Affairs in South and Central America—The French Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

The Day of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument—The Town Alive with People—Preparations for the Impressive Ceremony.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GETTYSBURG, July 1.—This morning the great dedication takes place. The day opens auspiciously, rather cloudy, to be sure, but cool and pleasant.

The Cemetery Thronged.

At an early hour the streets were alive with people, and long before the hour at which the speeches began the cemetery was crowded.

Noted Arrivals.

The following, among many others of celebrity, have arrived here since yesterday afternoon:—General Geary, General Meade and staff, a committee of Philadelphia Councilmen, General Robinson, U. S. A.; General Barnum, of New York; General Alexander, U. S. A.; General Dennison, of Baltimore; Governor Baldwin, of Michigan; General Rawlins, Secretary of War; Hon. Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Colonel W. Hopkins, of Lancaster, Pa.; and General G. A. Cunningham, of Mass.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The monument, which now stands almost complete, and about which to-day is gathered such a dense and interested throng of people, is probably the most imposing memento of the late civil war of any now in the country. Its cost will not fall short of $50,000—although the original estimate was about $25,000. It is from designs by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., who also furnished the clay models of the statuary, which were worked out in Rome by Randolph Rogers. The superstructure is sixty feet high, consisting of a massive pedestal, twenty-five feet square at the base, and the die and cap crowned with a three-quarter globe, on which stands a colossal statue of the Genius of Liberty. In her right hand is held the victor's wreath of laurel, and clasping with the left a sheathed sword. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting the same number of allegorical statues, representing War, History, Peace, and Plenty. War is personified by an American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle the monument commemorates, while History, with stylus and tablet, is chiselled as recording the achievements of the field. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, with the accessories of a cog-wheel, hammer, and chisel, while Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits, as emblematic of peace and abundance, as the soldier's crowning triumph. The buttresses on which these statues—which are all colossal—are seated, have the sides ornamented with bas-reliefs in unison with the idea embodied in the statue. The upper die and cap of the monument are circular, and on the die is a circlet of bronze stars made up of one for each State having dead in the cemetery. The cornice and plinth above the main die of the pedestal are octagonal and heavily moulded, and on the plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face the national arms in high relief. The panel of the main die, on the west side between the statues, has engraved on it:—

GETTYSBURG,
July 1, 2, 3,
1863.

While the corresponding panel on the opposite side has the following from Lincoln's dedicatory address: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—LINCOLN, November 19, 1863.

The Procession Formed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., the procession, "curtailed" in numbers and marred in appearance on account of the mud in the streets produced by the late rains, formed in the Diamond of the town in the following order:—

Utica Zouaves from Utica, N. Y., 55 men and drum corps, Captain S. O. Jones; Worth Infantry from York, Pa., 66 men, Captain Strine; Sickel Guards from York, Pa., 25 men, Captain R. C. Irry; York Zouaves from York, Pa., 40 men, Captain R. C. Steig; Hausam Zouaves from Chambersburg, 40 men, Capt. G. W. Skinner; Gettysburg Zouaves from this place, 35 men, Captain T. C. Norris; squads of other military organizations; barouches containing Governor Morton, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, the Committee of Arrangements, and other persons of prominence, who were to have seats upon the platform; civil organizations; citizens on foot; and citizens in carriages.

The line was quite long and full. Multitudes formed all along the road to the cemetery. A number of bands of music marched at intervals in the column, playing as they went.

Continued in the Third Edition

Explosion of Powder Mills at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1.—An explosion took place at Dupont's Powder Works at 9·30 this morning, killing two men, James Malloy and Peter Massie. The damage to property is not large.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	195½	West. Union Tel.	38½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Toledo and Wabash.	72
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	109½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¼	Adams Express	62
Chi. and W. W. pref.	95¾	Wells, Fargo	32
Chi. and R. I. R.	118½	United States	72¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	135½	Gold	137½
Pacific M. S.	90¼	Market steady.	

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seward in Sacramento—Honors to Him—Destructive Fires—Advices from Arizona—The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—William H. Seward arrived at Sacramento to-day and received a salute of fifty guns. All the flags of the city were flying, and men of both parties united in honoring him, many prominent Democrats being in attendance.

The California powder fuse factory in this city was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000, with no insurance.

Admiral Turner has assumed command of the consolidated squadron of the North and South Pacific, and Admiral Craven will remain in command of Mare Island Station.

Arizona advices to June 8 state that Colonel Sandford's command had returned to Camp McDowell. They killed twenty-two Indians, and captured four during the expedition. Colonel Price's command killed three Indians, and destroyed a large amount of property during the late raid through the Wallapai country.

Flour, $4·50@5·37½. Wheat, $1·57@1·60. Legal-tenders, 74½.

The Democratic Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after passing resolutions opposing the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and approving the rejection by Congress of the Alabama treaty. They also appointed a committee to prepare an address on Chinese labor in California.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Venezuelan Congress Prorogued—Interoceanic Canal Treaty—The Crops—The Insurrections.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall the 23d, with $67,540 in specie. She brings the following news:—

The Venezuelan Congress adjourned, having refused the treaty for the interoceanic canal. They also rejected a proposition for the same object on the part of a British company.

A resolution to grant amnesty to General Mosquera was rejected.

The result of the elections is uncertain.

The crops of coffee, cochineal, and cereals in Guatemala are unusually good.

The rebels under Cruz have been defeated. Cruz himself was wounded, lost 24 killed, and many wounded, and some prisoners. The rebels under Barrios were also defeated with 18 killed. Barrios escaped to the country.

Reports from Honduras says the country is quiet. Two thousand laborers are employed on the inter-oceanic railroad.

Improvement of San Juan River.

The Government of Nicaragua has authorized the raising of $200,000 for the improvement of San Juan river.

Costa Rica is unsettled. Prominent men have been banished and newspapers suppressed.

Valparaiso advices of June 22 state that the President, in his address to the Chilian Congress, announced the acceptance of the United States as a mediator between Chili and Spain.

Disastrous Conflagration.

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire in Santiago, Chili, June 3.

Cuban Sympathizers.

A large meeting of sympathy with the Cubans, at which resolutions were adopted asking the Peruvian government to cede a monitor to the Cubans, was held at Lima May 30.

Yellow Fever Disappearing.

The yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from Peru.

Minister Markbreit.

General Markbreit, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived at Lima on the 9th of June. Rains were commencing on the Isthmus.

Railroad in Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican Congress has confirmed the contract with an American company for the building of a railroad from Limon, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast. The agents of the company are passengers on the Alaska.

The Alaska saw the Quaker City on the 26th, steering south.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable—Something Wrong—The Wire Cut.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—The papers of this city publish the following intelligence to-day:—The following despatches have been received from Captain Sherrard Osborn, who is at the shore end of the new French cable near Brest:—

"BREST, June 30.—This morning at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, the Great Eastern telegraphed to us: 'We are going to cut cable and buoy.' This has evidently been done, for no signals have passed since, a careful watch being kept for their renewal.

"The first sign of something being wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred early this morning, but nothing of a definite character until the above message reached us. We had a very long message at 11·30, Greenwich time, last night, from the Great Eastern, at which time the signals were reported by Mr. May to be most perfect. I see no reason for the slightest alarm at what the Great Eastern is doing. The trouble is evidently from the resistance of the gutta percha. It was reported last night that a slight fault of the 25th was improving. Mr. May agrees with me in thinking that they have buoyed the cable in shoal water, and are returning to remove the fault. The delay is the only inconvenience."

The following has been received from Sir W. Thomson:—

"MINON, France, June 30.—I arrived here from Brest, with Captain Osburn, at noon. A telegram from Mr. Gooch, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, awaited him, saying that they intended to cut and buoy the cable. This has probably been done, as no signals have come since then. We do not know the reason. The tests here up to 6·30, Greenwich time, gave no cause for suspension."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 1—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93⅞. United States Five-twenties 80¾. Railways steady. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12¼@12⅝d; Orleans, 12⅝@12¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Corn, 29s. for old, and 27s. for new. Other articles unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1—A. M.—Arrived, steamship Hecla, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 1—P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and account. Railways quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—P. M.—Flour, 23s. Red wheat, 8s 9d.@8s. 10d.

LONDON, July 1—P. M.—Sugar on the spot firmer, and quiet and steady afloat. Cotton at Havre firmer but not higher.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Duel Between Young Southern Bloods—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Two young Southern bloods, nameless at present, fought a duel yesterday, selecting the place of combat in Baltimore county, some five miles out. They had two rounds with Derringers. On the second round, both belligerents were slightly grazed with flesh wounds, when the affair was adjusted, the seconds refusing to allow another fire. The difficulty arose from the lie being given regarding the conduct of a Confederate regiment.

The Harnden Express Robbery.

Thomas Hoffman, indicted for the robbery of Harnden's Express messenger in this city, in May last, and arrested in Indiana, has arrived here, in charge of H. E. Thayer, Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency of Philadelphia. All the parties engaged in this robbery are now in jail here awaiting trial.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The United States Military Asylum.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1.—General Butler, accompanied by General Martindale, of New York, Hon. Fred. Smythe, of New Haven, and Hon. L. B. Gunckel, of Ohio, arrived here to-day to attend the meeting of the Board of Managers of the United States Military Asylum.

The New Liquor Law.

BOSTON, July 1.—The State Constabulary are active to-day in enforcing the new liquor law. A large number of seizures have already been made.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Stocks strong and active. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 137¼. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118; do. do. new, 115½; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115½; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 33¼; New York Central, 196½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 165½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 110¼; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155½; Western Union Telegraph, 38

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Cotton firm at 34c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; prime, $1·40@1·45. Corn dull; prime white, 95@96c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats firmer at 73@75c. for light; and 80c. for heavy. Mess Pork quiet at $34; Bacon firm, rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 22c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky less firm at $1·02@1·03.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton firm; 500 bales sold at 34½c. Flour firmer but without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·50, and No. 2 at $1·43@1·44; amber State at $1·56. Corn firmer; sales of 43,000 bushels at prices without decided change. Oats firmer; sales of 24,000 bushels at 76@80c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull at 19½c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The special session of the Court in Banc was opened this morning.

THE REGISTRY CASE.

Charles M. Gibbons, Esq., called the attention of the Court to the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Sharswood upon the constitutionality of the Registry law, and asked when the Court would hear the argument, saying it was a most important matter.

The Chief Justice said that the case was upon the list in regular order, and would be called when reached.

Judge Read said that he most seriously objected to having a case of so great importance placed at the foot of the list. It was the most important matter before the Court, and he certainly thought it should be heard at once.

The Chief Justice said that he did not know that the case had been placed at the foot of the list.

Judge Read—It is at the foot of the list, and I do not see why preference should be given to another of not half so much weight.

The Chief Justice—I do not understand the reason for this imputation that I wish to get rid of any case before the court. I say this matter will be heard in its regular order, and there is no reason for deviation from the rule.

Judge Read—There is no such imputation made.

Chief Justice—There is, and it is very improper. A case is already called, which, upon the list, has precedence to this, and when it is concluded, if no other intervenes, the Registry case will be heard right away.

Judge Read—I shall ask for a poll of the judges, as a majority of the court can call a case.

Chief Justice—I am aware of that; but this is the most extraordinary thing I have heard since I have been on the bench.

William M. Meredith, Esq., suggested to the Court that it was usual to give cases of great importance preference in point of the time of hearing.

The Chief Justice said he did not like to see the Court thus importuned to call a case immediately out of its regular order, as if it were trying to avoid a hearing.

Mr. Meredith assured the Court that he had entertained no such idea.

The whole controversy was of an exceedingly unpleasant character, and was finally concluded by the understanding that upon the case first upon the list the registry question should be heard if no other intervened.

THE TWENTY-NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Commonwealth vs. James Gamble. Quo warranto. This was the case which had precedence to the registry case upon the list. Having raised a preliminary question as to which party had the right to open the argument, the defendant upon his own demurrer, or the Commonwealth by right of some prerogative; and having decided it in favor of the defendant, the Court proceeded to hear the case, which was then opened by Judge Strong for the defendant. The facts of the case are these:—At the suggestion of the Attorney-General, the Commonwealth issued a writ of quo warranto against James Gamble to show by what authority he exercised the rights and privileges of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming county. To this writ the defendant pleaded that, prior to the 28th of February, 1848, Lycoming county was a part of the Twenty-eighth Judicial district; in that day an act of Assembly was passed by which Lycoming county was detached from the Twenty-eighth district and erected into the Twenty-ninty Judicial district, this act of Assembly directed that on the second Tuesday of October the following, the electors of the county should proceed to choose a President Judge of the court so created; on the day appointed the citizens elected the defendant, James Gamble, to the position, and he was duly commissioned and sworn as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming county, and by virtue of his commission and oath he has to the present day exercised the rights and discharged the duties of the office. This plea the Commonwealth did not traverse, but by way of confession and avoidance replied that the act of March 16, 1869, repealed the act of February 28, 1848, and Lycoming county was thrown, not back into the old Twenty-eight, but into the Fourth Judicial district; and as there is now no such district as the Twenty-eight, therefore the defendant can no longer act as President Judge of such. To this replication the defendant demurred, and thus presented the question, whether this latter act were operative to deprive Judge Gamble of the rights of President Judge of the Common Pleas of Lycoming county, the Commonwealth maintaining the affirmative, and the defense the negative.

The argument was still under way at the close of our report.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 1, 1869.

The activity which has characterized our local Money market during the current week, and which culminated yesterday in a rush for loans, has tamed down to-day within the usual limits of a quiet demand. The multitude of corporations which generally pay out their quarterly or semi-annual dividends or interests on the first of July have already begun the operation, and, with the gold interest due on Government bonds which is either owned or will be deposited in the city, will give in a few days an entirely new feature to the market.

We notice, so far, no very material change in the rates current, nor are the banks more disposed to discounting operations than yesterday, but there is a decidedly easier feeling in money circles, and the turning-point has been reached.

Call loans are made at 6@7 per cent. on prime collateral, and merchant paper is current on the street at 7@9 per cent. according to grade.

The gold market is active and prices firm at 137⅝ at noon, an advance of ⅛ on opening price. Governments are quite active, and the tendency is decidedly upward.

—The Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their branch office, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

—A limited number of the seven per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company are now offered at 91½ per cent. These bonds are guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The canal of the company is 105 miles long. Their railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and, being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open connection with an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the great lakes. Those wishing to purchase the bonds should apply to Mr. Charles C. Longstreth, the treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, No. 303 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old c.	94⅛	200 sh Penna R.	is.	57
$8500 do	94⅛	20	do	57
$1200 City 6s, New is.	99⅝	100	do	57
$1300 do	100	107	do	is. 57
$1100 do	is. c. 99⅝	25	do	2d. 57
$6200 do	c. 100	100 sh Cata Pf.		s30. 36¾
$1000 Leh V n bs. rg.	94½	200	do	is. s60. 36¾
$4000 Elmiras 8s		100	do	b30. 37
Tuesday.	60	100 sh Ph & E R.	c.	31½
$500 Leh gold 1	93¾	100	do	31¾
$4000 do	93¾	100	do	s60wn. 31¾
$500 do	93¾	100	do	b60. 31¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	86	500 sh Read.	is.	c. 49·21
100 sh Ocean Oil	⅝	100	do	49¾

—Hon. James Pollock, Director of the United States Mint, has politely furnished us with the following statement of the coinage for the month of June, 1869:—

Gold deposits	$619,087·11
Silver deposits and purchases	56,884·72
Total deposits	$675,971·83

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	47,750	$955,000·00
Fine Bars	....	11,984·00
Total	47,750	$966,984·00
SILVER.		
Dollars	8,800	$8,800·00
Half-dollars	77,600	38,800·00
Fine Bars	....	34,183·26
Total	86,400	$81,783·26
NICKEL.		
Five-cent Pieces	1,630,000	$81,500·00
Three-cent Pieces	185,000	5,550·00
Total	1,815,000	$87,050·00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	47,750	$955,000·00
Silver Coinage	86,400	47,600·00
Base Coinage	1,815,000	87,050·00
Total No. of Pieces	1,949,150	$1,089,650·00

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137½	12·10 P. M.	137¾
11·35 "	137¾	12·18 "	137¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@121¾; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118¼; do., July, 1865, 115¼@115½; do., 1867, 115¼; do., 1868, 115¼@115¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Pacifics, 105¾@106. Gold, 137¼.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121¼@121¾; do. 1864, 117¼@117¾; do. 1865, 118¾@118¾; do. July, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. July, 1867, 115¾@115¾; do. July, 1868, 115¾@115¾; 5s, 10-40, 108@108½. Gold, 137¼@137¾.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF OUR PROGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"What are we drifting to, General?" "To greater unity and glory. I have no fears for the future." In these few pithy and epigrammatic words General Dix gave expression to the true philosophy of the progress of the American Union and to the sentiment that animates the heart of the American people. Whoever contemplates with a broad view the events that are passing around us cannot fail to see the growth of the twin principles of "unity and glory" in our national development, and to perceive that our people are animated with an abiding confidence in our future. And it is not imperialism that we are approaching in our advance to greater unity, as some short-sighted thinkers and would-be philosophers suppose. Nor is it an oligarchy, such as a few vain politicians imagine they can construct, and clothe themselves with perpetual rule within, through the base contrivances of ward politicians and the selfish seekings of office-holding plunderers. There is an atmosphere of constitutionalism which pervades and surrounds the national life, and no public man or political party that goes beyond its pale can long live in the esteem of the American people.

It is within this atmosphere, animated by the high principles of unity and glory, and crowned with an abiding confidence in their own future, that the American people are advancing on the path of the true development of constitutional liberty. Whoever believes that the appliances of social government which were equal to the requirements of a scattered and poor population of four millions of people are equally adequate to meet the exigencies of a wealthy and dense society of forty millions, incurs a gross and palpable mistake; but a greater error is accepted by him who fears that the theories of constitutional government cannot meet all the demands of the present day, and even of that wonderfully prosperous and powerful community of one hundred millions, which the United States will present as an example to the world within the life period of the present generation of men. It is the high mission of the American people of to-day, and not of some remote future, to demonstrate that constitutional government is adequate to all demands upon it, and they have no fears of the future.

The practicability of greater unity in constitutional government which we have exhibited in the recent past, during our civil war, has shown how feasible it is in our political theories. The heresy of secession would have sapped at once the foundations of our political system and of public and private prosperity. It had to be resisted, and that resistance was one of the greatest triumphs which constitutional government ever obtained. Three millions of men were placed in arms, and a treasure of resources was developed and expended in four years which surpassed in extent the wildest dreams that ever dawned upon the hopes of monarchy. In the development of this vast power the advocates of European systems claimed to see the end of our political experiment; but the end only proved its immense strength. In ninety days these millions of armed combatants returned to their homes and to the avocations of peace, and we are now entering upon a period of rapid paying off of a public debt which is confessedly beyond the ability of any monarchical organization in Europe to liquidate.

Not a few thinking men claim to find in the social developments of our time the seeds of movements which must inevitably destroy the principles of constitutional government. These dangers are supposed to exist in the great increase of wealth and luxury among us and in the class organizations which we find on every side—labor unions among our working classes, railroad and banking combinations among our speculators and capitalists, political clubs among our ambitious and aspiring leaders, and even an organized scoundrelism among our thieves and vagabonds. The believer in European ideas claims to find in these class developments of social power dangers for society and for government which can be met only by the strong hand of a king or an emperor. But this is the mistake of a European thinker, who cannot comprehend the grasp of our American system. These organizations aim at an increase of the productive elements, not at a usurpation of the political power. They are permeated with the idea of constitutional government, and so strong is this principle within them that if any attempt were made within any organization to create a governing class, it would result in an immediate dissolution of the bond and the reversion of the elements to their original condition in the great ocean of the American people.

It is the greater unity and glory of constitutional government towards which we are drifting, and which we are destined to display to the astonished gaze of the world. It will be found adequate to meet and control all the dangerous elements of society, as well as to foster private enterprise and the increase of public wealth and morality. Our power for self-preservation has already been exhibited, and has placed the national existence beyond the possibility of a doubt. But thus far we have only passed through the earlier phases of our growth, those in which the feelings and tendencies of youth run riot, and we have yet to exhibit the true qualities of our national manhood. These will come in due time, and we have no fears that they will be found wanting in any of the essentials of justice, morality, and a power for good, which constitute the true strength of national life. A single glance at the past will suffice to show that whenever any political organization has become corrupt, under an extended possession of the public administration, it has inevitably encountered rejection at the hands of the people. As we advance, these periods of return to public honesty will be found to recur at shorter intervals, until the true tone of our national morality shall be reached. There is yet much rough work to be done, wilderness to be reclaimed, States to be founded, homes to be provided for the poor and oppressed of other lands, and gardens and vineyards to be planted where the forest or the prairie now offers but a solitude; but we know that we can do it, and we will do it, with a supreme reliance upon the future of the American republic which no sophistry can shake, no doubt undermine, no hostility overthrow, and with greater unity will come greater glory and a long repose.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Several of our contemporaries, and especially the *Tribune*, have broken out into lamentations over the "ruthless arrest" and "vindictive imprisonment for three years" of the editor of *La Lanterne*, or, as they designate him, "the patriot Rochefort." It is a pity that so much sympathy should be wasted, but nothing in the telegraphic despatch which calls it forth affords any ground for supposing that M. Rochefort's person has been seized, or that he is in the least danger of incarceration. The worst that has befallen him is the loss of his rights of citizenship for three years, which, under existing circumstances, is probably a matter of indifference to him and his friends. It should be understood that the French Courts, when they cannot conveniently lay hold of political offenders, have a method of passing sentence precisely as if the alleged criminals were in their power. Thus, certain supposed enemies to the existence of Napoleon III have, in times past, been formally condemned to death, notwithstanding which they may still be seen by those who care to look for them, enjoying their daily maccaroni under the soft Italian sky with as much relish as the hosts of unconvicted felons that surround them. M. Rochefort, who fled from France when his weekly pamphlet was suppressed a year ago, has not since set foot upon his native soil, unless, possibly, in disguise, and the only object of the Government in dealing with him as it has just done is to prolong his exile and, by depriving him of citizens' rights, to make it impossible for his adherents to send him to the Corps Legislatif. Under these circumstances we cannot award him the first place in the ranks of modern martyrs.

Whatever the political condition of France, and gloomy enough it undoubtedly is, there are many who doubt the possibility of improving it by the course which agitators of M. Rochefort's stamp seem determined to pursue. Although for many years a writer of acknowledged power in the liberal journals of Paris, he is known to the outside world only by the persecutions he has brought upon himself through the publication of *La Lanterne*. This pungent periodical was established with the professed purpose of ridiculing and defying the Government in every way that the rancorous imagination of the editor could devise. From the first number, it showed little disposition toward serious consideration of public affairs, and devoted itself almost exclusively to bitter personal invectives against individuals. Many of these were extremely amusing, no doubt, but not even the brightness of M. Rochefort's satire could have enlivened for any length of time such stale topics as the Emperor's paternity, the private vices of his family, and kindred scandals with which he struggled week after week to entertain his readers. Popular curiosity was excited to see how long this audacity would be tolerated, and with the seizure of a particular issue, which, by-the-by, contained nothing more obnoxious than any of its predecessors, public interest in *La Lanterne* culminated. M. Rochefort betook himself to Belgium, established his paper anew, and for a few weeks retained some hold upon the attention of Parisians by the ingenuity of his schemes for smuggling large editions into France. But for nearly a year nothing worth noticing has been heard of him. The whole business is very much like child's play on both sides. The Government at first allowed *La Lanterne* full scope for about three months, and then, upon no special provocation, abruptly suppressed it. M. Rochefort ran away, and hurled defiance from a safe distance. After languishing in comparative oblivion for many months, he is now suggested by his friends as an eligible candidate for legisiative honors, whereupon the Government institutes a fresh persecution, and records sentence against him as already announced. The only result will be to again awaken a momentary interest in *La Lanterne*. M. Rochefort will once more tell us all about the secret history of the Bonaparte family, and will prove to his own satisfaction that the empire is staggering to its doom. After which affairs will flow on as before, guided by stronger hands than those of the implacable journalist or his oppressors.

PETTICOATS AT THE BAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The other day, Mrs. Arabella Mansfield, a young lady of twenty-four, was admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. We are heartily glad of it, for we dare say there are many functions of an attorney for which Mrs. Mansfield is admirably qualified. There is no reason in the world why the great bulk of what is known as office work in the legal profession should not be performed by women, and of course whatever enlarges woman's opportunities of earning an honest living, without detracting from her natural position in society, must be looked upon as a benefit to the community at large. Mrs. Mansfield's husband was admitted to practice at the same time; and we presume the pair might make a very efficient firm under the title of "Mansfield and Husband," or "Mansfield and Wife," according to circumstances. We do not recommend them to open separate offices, because they might happen to be engaged on opposite sides of the same cause, and one of the two might have no better ground to go upon than abuse of the opposite counsel—which would lead to unpleasant domestic consequences. But if Mrs. Mansfield will mind the office while Mr. Mansfield attends to the courts, perhaps no two other lawyers in Iowa may be able to compete with them.

We fear, however, that of the women who aspire to be lawyers, comparatively few, even supposing they had husbands, would be satisfied with such a division of labor. We fear there is a lurking ambition among the feminine students of Chitty and Blackstone to be barristers rather than attorneys, and we confess that the substitution of the chignon for the horse-hair wig is not an attractive prospect. Think of the wife of your bosom, or the maiden of your dreams, bullying a witness in a crowded court-room, hectoring the judge, ranting till she is red in the face about the sufferings of the ill-used prisoner at the bar, flattering a stupid jury, visiting the Tombs to consult with her client, the eminent housebreaker or the distinguished pickpocket, discussing in public the foul details of his crime, and going home to the domestic fireside cross, weary, and hardened with the temper-trying labors of the day. We do not believe any woman could practice a year at the bar without losing almost every quality that makes a woman charming. But besides this, there is a still more serious danger, which we find so pointedly illustrated by a recent occurrence in the British House of Lords, that we copy an account of the affair from a London newspaper:—

"The Shedden legitimacy case was resumed this morning for the fifteenth time before the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor commented upon the extreme prolixity of Miss Shedden's address, which has now occupied fourteen days, and exhorted her to confine her remarks to the evidence. Shortly after commencing to address their lordships this morning, Miss Shedden swooned and was carried out. Dr. Bond being sent for, testified that the lady was suffering from hysteria, brought on by nervous exhaustion. Their lordships postponed the case till to-morrow, when, if Miss Shedden should be unable to proceed, her father will be heard."

When women undertake to argue cases before a jury, how often will the experience of Miss Shedden be repeated? An address fourteen days long, and only cut off at last by hysteria! Need we say more?

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

From the N. Y. World.

The robbery of the Ocean Bank was one of the boldest, most systematic, and successful bank robberies that have ever taken place in this city, and we might perhaps add in this country. From the appearance of the building and the number and variety of tools found on the premises, the burglars must have been a long time in planning their work. It appears that they hired a basement office, conveyed their tools there, and, between the time at which the bank closed on Saturday night and its opening on Monday morning, cut a hole through the ceiling of this office and the floor above of sufficient size to enable them to crawl through, and thus reach the private office of the president of the bank. Having accomplished this much, they went to work at the doors of the vaults. These they opened, one after the other, with keys, jackscrews, chisels, and powder, until they obtained access to all the funds of the bank, and departed with their plunder without being discovered or molested. They were thorough and complete in their work, for not a single vault or safe was left unopened.

On the shelves of one of the vaults was a large number of private boxes belonging to patrons of the bank, containing bonds, stocks, and private papers left there for safe keeping. The value of the bonds and stocks in these boxes has not transpired, nor will until each of the victims has informed the bank of the contents of his box. This loss falls upon the owners of the boxes, and not upon the bank. This is an important, though severe, lesson to owners of bonds and stocks, and a warning not to rely upon their safety by placing them in the vaults of banks. After the successful exploits of the burglars in the Ocean Bank, there is no telling what bank may not be visited by them.

There are institutions chartered for the purpose of taking care of bonds, stocks, and private papers, which for a small percentage insure the safety of all securities left with them. It must now be evident that it will be much more economical to pay the percentage than to risk bonds and stocks in the vaults of banks. The success which attended the labors of the burglars in the Ocean Bank not only adds to the risk in holding that class of securities, but will encourage the thieves to commit new depredations and try their chances in other banks as soon as the excitement has sufficiently subsided to enable them to make the preliminary preparations without suspicion. This affair has also demonstrated the fact that the police offer little or no protection against this class of robberies, for it appears that the burglars were able to saw holes through floors, with hammer and chisel break open some safes, and even blast others with powder without the police knowing anything about it. After this, there is no telling what the burglars may not do under the eyes and nose of our M. P.s.

GENERAL GRANT A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of these he saw fit to retain; while the laws, of which he is the servant, required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it.

Our great civil war had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of claims to pensions, etc., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term; but now law and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own very general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made up a doleful dissonance, whereof the only meaning deducible runs thus:—"General Grant is found wanting—his administration is a failure!"

"Failure?" how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced nearly thirty millions in the four months that General Grant has had his hand on the helm. The public expenditure is falling off on every side, while the revenue is up to high-water mark. Even Indian wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes; General Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. *They* never failed, and never will!

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of: —
34,285 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new.
47,740 yards Worsted Cords, new.
67½ yards Black Cloth, new.
1,054½ yards Green Kersey, new.
3,000 Common Tents, linen, new.

There will also be sold at the same time a large lot of Damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—
2,700 Woollen Blankets.
25,423 Uniform Coats.
857 Sack Coats.
1,188 Forage Caps.
409 Shirts.
886 pairs Stockings.
4,036 pairs Trowsers.
1,100 Grain Sacks.
20 sets Harness.
21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe.
19,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted;
and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Tools, etc. etc.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.
6 29 6t

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Pomis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 2§

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

B[illegible]

JAY COOKE [illegible]

Nos. 112 and 114 South [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA
Dealers in all Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes [illegible]
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS
on Commission.
Special business accommodations
ladies.
We will receive applications for
Insurance in the National Life Ins[illegible]
of the United States. Full informa[illegible]
office.

SMITH, RANDOLPH [illegible]

BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New [illegible]

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS
BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXC[illegible]
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers
Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE O[illegible]
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfo[illegible]
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & [illegible]

Stock and Exchange Broker
No. 39 South THIRD Stre[illegible]
Members of the New York and Philadelp[illegible]
and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold
mission only at either city.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTO[illegible]

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHW[illegible]
FAST FREIGHT
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Capt[illegible]
EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKL[illegible]
The steamship PROMETHEUS wi[illegible]
THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection
C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwe[illegible]
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freig[illegible]
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER &
2 22 tf DOCH STREET W[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO P[illegible]
THE GENERAL TRANSAT[illegible]
COMPANY'S MAIL STE[illegible]
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALL[illegible]
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite ro[illegible]
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North ri[illegible]
lows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturd[illegible]
LAFAYETTE.....Roussan.....Saturd[illegible]
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....[illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....[illegible]
PRICE OF PASSAG[illegible]
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVR[illegible]
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin[illegible]
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....
These steamers do not carry steerage passenge[illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning fro[illegible]
tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this l[illegible]
unnecessary risks from transit by English railw[illegible]
crossing the channel, besides saving time, fro[illegible]
expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Ag[illegible]
No. 58 BROADWAY, New [illegible]
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' E[illegible]
Company, to H. L. LE[illegible]
1 2§ No. 320 CHESNUT St[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, RICHM[illegible]
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LIN[illegible]
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At Noon, from FIRST WHARF above MA[illegible]
Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and
Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connect
Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee,
West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ri[illegible]
and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken a[illegible]
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this
mend it to the public as the most desirable
carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any
transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE &
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHA[illegible]
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Cit[illegible]
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

LORILLARD'S STE[illegible]
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturd[illegible]
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 18.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturd[illegible]
and after 15th of March freight by this li[illegible]
taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents pe[illegible]
1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance[illegible]
cashed at office on Pier. Freight receiv[illegible]
times on covered wharf.
JOHN F.
2 28§ Pier 19 North W[illegible]
N. B. Extra rates on small packages from m[illegible]

NEW EXPRESS LI[illegible]
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Wa[illegible]
C., via Chesapeake and Delaware
connections at Alexandria from the most direct
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton,
Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon
first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE
No. 14 North and South W[illegible]
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at George
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVERPO[illegible]
QUEENSTOWN.
Inman L[illegible]
Steamers are appointed to
lows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noo[illegible]
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, J[illegible]
And each succeeding Saturday and al[illegible]
from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....
To London.....105 To London.....
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....
Halifax.....30 Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F.....45 St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre[illegible]
etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by
wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Com[illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY,
or to O'DONNELL & CLARK,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communica
tion between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIF[illegible]
SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPA[illegible]
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and
the 8th of March. For Freights, which will b[illegible]
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIR[illegible]
2 25§ No. 132 So[illegible]

...ED STATES TREASURY.

...ations for the Redemption of United ... Notes and Currency—Rules for Deduc... on Account of Mutilations.

...HINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The follow... regulations are adopted in lieu of all which ...been heretofore issued by the Treasury ...tment, in regard to the redemption of ...ited States currency:—

I.—MUTILATED CURRENCY.

...tilated currency is redeemable by the Trea... of the United States at Washington, D. C., ... no other office.

United States Notes.

...es presented for redemption, the abrasion ... of substance from which does not exceed ...enths of their original proportions, will ...deemed as whole notes.

Fragments of notes will not be redeemed ...ll, except when proof is adduced by affida... that the missing parts of such notes have ...totally destroyed, and stating the cause and ...ner of destruction. Less than half of a ...te is not redeemable at all, unless accom...nied by such affidavit when presented by the ...lder. The character of the affiant *must be ...ified* to be good, by a magistrate or other ...blic officer.

2. In the absence of such affidavit, fragments ... notes, exceeding by measurement one-half ...eir original surface, will be redeemed in their ...roportion to the whole note, reckoning, as a ...neral rule, by twentieths. (See diagrams, sub...ided into twentieths.)

3. Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no ...atter how much, but of which all the frag...nts are returned; or defaced, no matter how ...ally, so that it is certain they are genuine, will ...redeemed at their full face value on presenta...n.

4. Fragments of legal-tender notes, for which ... than the full value has been paid, will be ...ld six months, to enable owners to return ...e Treasury missing parts of such notes, ...receive the amount previously withheld. ...eturn should give the date of the letter ...this office transmitting the original remit...

Interest-bearing Notes.

...ules for the redemption of mutilated ...tates notes are likewise applicable to ...interest-bearing notes.

...e of two years five per cent. Treasury ...ranted from the notes of which they ...nuted a part, are of no value except when ...ented for redemption *with the notes to which ...belong.* Coupons should not be detached ... the five per cent. notes except by a Gov...ment officer authorized to redeem them at ...rity. But this regulation does not apply to ...on notes or bonds other than five-per-cent. ...s.

Fractional Notes.

...ional fractional notes, if whole, are not ...idered as mutilated when presented for re...tion; nor is an evidently accidental diminu... reducing the note by not more than one-...th of its size, regarded as a mutilation.

Fragments of a note will not be redeemed ...ss it shall be clearly evident that they con...ute one-half or more of one original note, in ...ch case a note, however mutilated, will be ...eemed in proportion to the whole note, ...koning by fifths, except three-cent notes, ...ch will be reckoned by thirds.

Mutilations less than one-tenth will be dis...rded unless fraudulent; but any mutila... which destroys more than one-tenth the ...inal note will reduce the redemption ...e of the note by one-fifth its face value, or ...hree-cent note, by one-third its original ...

Fragments of a three-cent note will not be ...emed unless such fragments constitute fully ...thirds of the note in its original form.

Mutilated notes presented for redemption ...st be in sums of not less than $3 on their ...iginal value.

II.—CURRENCY NOT MUTILATED.

In general, currency is redeemable in accord... with the conditions printed on each note.

United States Notes.

...sistant treasurers and depositaries are ex...ed to exchange perfect notes for United ...s notes which are unfit for circulation when ...ame shall be presented for redemption or ...ange.

...e department will receive, at its own ex... under the contract with Adams Express ...any, from any officer of the Government, ...e party, or corporation, notes which are ...ted, or in any way unfit for circulation; ... of the denomination of fifty dollars, and ...nown as the "convertible issue," autho... by the acts of February 23, and July 11, ...rovided they are sent in accordance with ...ulations given herein as to amount and ...of transmission.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

...ll fractional currency, *not mutilated*, shall ...eemed by any assistant treasurer or desig... depositary of the United States, or a ...al bank designated as a depository of the ...d States, having Government funds, in ...ot less than three dollars.

...e before being presented for redemption the ...rrency must first be assorted into the different ...ues—which are easily distinguished; each ...ue must be assorted by denominations and ...closed in paper straps at least one inch wide ...securely pinned; each strap, if the size of the ...deposit will admit, must contain one hundred ...notes of the same denomination; on each strap ...must be written with ink the number of pieces ...and denomination enclosed, and the name of the ...owner.

...The entire deposit must be securely done ...in one package, and upon the wrapper the ...of deposit, the amount enclosed, and the ...e of the owner must be endorsed with ink.

...No less sum than three dollars will be re...ned, and packages will be paid for in lawful ...cy of the United States, in the order as to ...in which they shall have been received, as ...s the currency can be counted and passed ...

III.—MODE OF TRANSMISSION.

...en parties making remittances fail to give ...full address, the remittance will be retained ...such address is furnished, accompanied ...satisfactory description of the package ...d.

By Express.

...irect all remittances intended for redemp... "Treasurer of the United States, Wash... D. C."

...ckages should be put up in wrappers of ...aper or cloth, tied with strong twine, ... with careful sealing, and plainly marked ...outside with the amount and nature of the contents, and with the full name and post office address of the consignor, thus:—

"Fractional Currency for Redemption.

"Treasurer of the United States,

"Washington, D. C.

"From John Smith, Smithville, O."

When forwarded under contract that fact should also be stated on the package, as follows: "Forwarded under contract with Adams Express Company."

3. A letter of advice, written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note paper, stating ... name and full post-office address of the ... amount of remittance, and the man... returns shall be made, must be put ...kage.

...redemption may be sent, at the ...department, by Adams Express ...any express with which that ... such arrangement, provided ...is $500 or more, or exceeds ... thereof by $500. This re... ...cessary by the terms of the ...s Express Company. Any ...e department may be sub... ...t to comply with the terms ...be deducted from the ... before returns are ...

...e collectors, ... of $100 or ...als regula... ...r redemp... ...tes. Wash... ...addressed as above are delivered by mail, postage free, whether they contain money or not.

2. Money for redemption, after being prepared as heretofore directed, should be sealed or tied up in paper of suitable strength, and plainly marked on the outside with the owner's name and full address, and with the amount enclosed; the package should then be sealed up in an envelope, together with a letter of advice, written on not less than a half sheet of commercial note paper, stating the name and full post office address of the owner, the value of the remittance, and the manner in which returns shall be made.

3. Remittances to the Treasurer by mail are invariably at the risk of the owner. All communications to the Treasurer in regard to packages ascertained to be lost in transmission by mail will be referred for investigation to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to whom any further inquiry on the subject should be addressed.

4. It is a protection against loss to register letters containing money, but the registry fee should in all cases be prepaid by the party remitting.

IV.—RETURNS—HOW MADE.

Proceeds of remittances will be returned in all cases to the person who made the remittance.

1. Returns for amounts less than five dollars, unless instructions are given to remit proceeds by check, will be made in new currency by mail at the owner's risk.

2. Returns for amounts of five dollars and upwards will also be made in new currency, if the owner so requests, either by mail at his risk, or by express at his expense, unless the amount shall be $500 or more, or exceed $1000 or a multiple thereof by more than $500, in which case express charges will be paid by the department.

3. For amounts of five dollars and upwards, unless new currency is desired, returns will be made by transfer check on either New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or San Francisco, as the owner may request; or if no place of payment is mentioned, a check on New York will be sent. In case of the loss or destruction of his checks, the Treasurer will, upon notification thereof, stop payment on the original, and furnish the applicant for a duplicate with a form for bond of indemnity; upon the return of which, properly executed, at the expiration of one month from the date of the check, when the amount thereof is fifty dollars or more, and at the expiration of three months when the amount is less than fifty dollars, duplicate will be issued.

4. When the remittance is from an assistant treasurer, designated depositary, or national bank designated as a depository, the proceeds will, if desired, be credited in account.

5. The Treasurer cannot undertake to register remittances mailed by him, even if the registry fee is provided for.

V.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Whenever any holder of currency, whether mutilated or not, shall present the same, put up in accordance with these regulations, in sums not less than fifty dollars, to any officer or bank required to redeem currency, it shall be the duty of such officer or bank to receive such parcel, and at their option either pay the owner its value in money or give a receipt conditioned for such payment when proceeds of the parcel shall be received from the Treasurer of the United States. When the same depositor shall habitually present for redemption currency not mutilated, in sums somewhat less than fifty dollars, with the evident intention of evading the regulation, it shall be discretionary with the officer or bank to whom the deposit is presented to refuse to receive the amount until it is made up to at least fifty dollars.

2. Notes of national banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation and deposited money for the redemption of their outstanding circulation, and notes of national banks which have failed, are redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States on presentation, and when mutilated will be redeemed by him, under these rules, as United States notes; provided that the owner pays all express charges attendant upon their presentation. Notes of all other national banks, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable only by the bank which issued them.

3. Before currency is presented for redemption, notes torn in pieces should be restored by pasting; but in ascertaining the value of mutilated currency, no allowance will be made for fragments not parts of the same note, attached to each other for the purpose of avoiding a deduction.

4. Government officers will receive currency for all public dues in accordance with the conditions expressed on each note, no matter how badly defaced or torn, provided its genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and not more than one-twentieth part of each note is missing in the case of United States notes, and not more than one-tenth in the case of fractional currency.

5. All officers of this department are required, whenever any spurious note, purporting to have been issued by the United States, shall be offered to any such officer, to stamp thereon the word "counterfeit."

Half-notes that have been purchased will in no case be redeemed.

Observance of the above is enjoined on all assistant treasurers and depositaries, and compliance therewith on the part of all making remittances, to which the foregoing regulations are applicable, is desired.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Treasury Department, Washington, June 7, 1869.
Approved.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, the sixteenth annual commencement of the Polytechnic College took place at Horticultural Hall, in the presence of a large audience. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, Judge Joseph J. Allison, and Professor Richard S. Smith. The following is a list of the graduates:—

Bachelors of Mine Engineering—William S. Bell, Mount Clinton, Va.; Thomas H. Phillips, St. Nicholas, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Henry H. Yard, Trenton, Mercer county, N. J.

Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering—Wm. Golding, Trenton, Mercer county, N. J.; Morris P. Janney, Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Wilcox, Pittsburg, Pa.

Bachelors of Civil Engineering—Mason Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel S. Hoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Jackson, Germantown, Pa.; N. M. Marks, Collinsburg, Bassler county, La.; Spencer Meade, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Moore, Vincennes, Knox county, Ind.; Edward W. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Sheppard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Master of Mine Engineering—Frank Fumstone, Easton, Pa.

Master of Mechanical Engineering—Joseph H. Moore, Trenton, N. J.

Masters of Civil Engineering—Thomas H. Bishop, Bordentown, N. J., and Daniel Carhart, Philadelphia, Pa.

—A few days ago, it was announced that authority had been given to Revenue Officer Southworth to obtain from the Commandant of the Navy Yard a sufficient force of marines to protect the officers in their raids on the unlicensed distilleries in the Twenty-fifth ward. Arrangements having been made for a visit to the whisky quarter yesterday morning, the party started at an early hour, accompanied by a squad of marines, and upon reaching a designated part of the ward a halt was made and a search commenced for stills. Detective Heilman, Seizing Officer Lamon, A... Deputies Murray ... office, constituted ... Search was made ... Edgemont, and S... were found, wh... Fourteen hogshe... one of the distill... for use. The ... loaded muskets did not prevent a large crowd of men, women, and children from collecting, and a woman, more reckless than the others, tried to get up a conflict between the citizens and officials. Beyond hooting and the use of offensive remarks, nothing was done. On the front of a house in which a still was found, was a bill with the words "to let" upon it.

—The heavy showers of the past few days have materially assisted the scavengers in their work of cleaning the streets. Some sections of the city are in good condition, but there is still an abundance of work for the street contractors in localities where the accumulation of dirt resists the effects of storms.

—The work of erecting the new centre building of St. Joseph's Hospital, on Girard avenue, has been commenced. The new wing will be about 50 by 70 feet, and will be divided into compartments and rooms for the accommodation of the sick and distressed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137.

—Independence Day is to be celebrated in Washington on Monday, the 5th of July.

—A tornado passed over Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, destroying buildings and crops.

—The latest vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church is 40,385 for, to 13,024 against.

—Grant and Johnson will be present to-day at the commencement of the Georgetown College.

—Secretary Rawlins, General Parker, Mayor Bowen, and others will be present at Gettysburg to-day.

—Joshua Rhodes, a conductor, was killed at Reading, Pa., yesterday, by being crushed under his train.

—A report from the Hoosac Tunnel says that five men fell down a shaft at the tunnel, and three were killed.

—Bids for stationery for the Revenue, Patent, and Pension Departments were opened in Washington yesterday.

—Several convicts at Sing Sing revolted yesterday, and one of them was fatally injured. The rest were secured.

—An attempt is being made to obtain the release of Ketchum, the forger, and it is expected that his discharge will be effected.

—An attempt was made to assassinate Captain Geelan, of the Albany (N. Y.) Police, yesterday, by placing an explosive missile on his table.

—At a meeting of New York Central Railroad stockholders at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, it was resolved to issue stock in exchange for interest certificates.

—At a political meeting in Richmond, Va., yesterday, at which Mr. Van Wyck spoke, a row occurred, and the negroes present were driven away by the whites.

—The bids of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, for envelopes, were accepted yesterday by the Interior Department at Washington.

—It was announced in Washington that Andrew Johnson would be serenaded at his hotel last night, but the scheme failed, to the disgust of the assembled reporters.

—Secretary Fish, Bishop Stevens, of this city, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, have had conferred upon them the degree of LL. D. by Union College, New York.

—Parties in Baltimore are endeavoring to prevent the consummation of the one million dollar loan, by the government of that city, to the Western Maryland Railroad.

—Four gambling houses on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and their proprietors, were seized yesterday. The proprietors have been placed under bonds for trial.

—Messrs. R. M. Bishop, E. A. Ferguson, Miller Greenwood, Philip Heidelback, and William Hooper have been appointed trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

—The Rev. O. P. Allen, wife and three children, and Misses Richter and Reynolds, who have acted as missionaries in Turkey for the past fourteen years, arrived in New York yesterday.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of Fenian prisoners, and moved resolutions that the Government institute public inquiry into the subjects of penal discipline and the classification of prisoners; to inquire how far political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class, and to consider how far the severity of past punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for a favorable consideration of their cases. Mr. Moore said he believed a majority of the Irish people sympathized with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing Government, and were content to bear their present ills rather than fly to others they knew not of. But no class was contented with the present state of affairs.

He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of the Fenians, both before and after trial, and urged public inquiry.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of Fenians, but said that in general the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated. At present their treatment was extremely lenient; they were separated from other prisoners, and were not compelled to do anything degrading or submit to humiliation.

Mr. Sullivan defended the conduct of the present government respecting Fenianism, and accused Mr. Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time would soon arrive when such discussions shall cease, and no political prisoners remain in custody.

On a division, the first part of the resolve was lost by a vote of 31 to 171.

Mr. Maguire said it was impossible to pass the latter part of the resolve, as the former had been negatived. He admitted the general sympathy of the Irish with Fenianism, but thought no harm would result if the Government extended clemency and released those prisoners still in custody.

The latter part of the resolve was then negatived.

The *Times*, commenting on the debate, says the main consideration of the government is the effect which the release of the Fenian prisoners will have. It must be remembered that all those who were guilty in an inferior degree have been set free. Only the prime movers or active agents remain, all of whom have been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, of which a small portion only has elapsed. The misery brought upon individuals and society, and the check to the prosperity of Ireland which they had caused, forbid their release.

If justice requires satisfaction, the men who deliberately planned, and in some places executed murder, cannot be set free while others, whose offenses are as nothing in comparison, drudge on in slavery. A distinction between political and other offenses cannot be admitted in the case of men who, with insufficient cause and no prospect of success, carried out their designs with treachery and cruelty. Murder was not less murder when accompanied by treason. There was nothing connected with the murders committed or attempted by the Fenians which should give the perpetrators the dignity of insurgents.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Home Secretary, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always provocative of disturbances and ought to be prevented. The Government was determined to enforce the law against them, and prevent a breach of the peace.

LONDON, June 30.—A report, which comes from a Brazilian source, states that President Lopez has offered, through General McMahon, the American Minister, to surrender his army, on condition that he be granted his personal freedom and be permitted to leave the country without molestation.

The War in South America—Bombardment of Puerto Platte.

We are in receipt of advices from Puerto Platte, S. A., to the 8th inst. General Luperon, who is acting in concert with ex-President Ca... of the bombardment, the Dominicans had no chance of getting a shot at her. On the morning of the 6th inst. she ceased firing and shortly afterwards steamed away in a westerly direction—it was supposed for St. Marc. Luperon had expected that his arrival before Puerto Platte in this vessel would have been the signal for a revolutionary uprising in the town and surrounding country, but in this he was disappointed.

Intelligence had been received at Puerto Platte that Cabral had commenced active military operations in the southwestern part of the Dominican territory. It was understood that Luperon should operate in the north, while Cabral should confine himself to the south, it being hoped that by thus compelling Baez to divide his forces a more easy conquest would be gained over him by the revolutionary chiefs.

Perturbed Mexico—Usurpations of Authority.

A telegram dated the 2d instant, to the *Siglo*, states that seven members of the Queretaro Legislature have usurped the State authority. They have "decreed" the removal of Governor Cervantes, and have appointed another, who is ridiculed by the populace. The seven usurpers are said to be supported by the troops of the General Government. The Constitutional Governor (Cervantes) has the State troops out, who are confronting those of the General Government.

A telegram to the *Siglo*, from San Luis Potosi, announces the following piece of news:—"An inquisition of torture is established at the *hacienda* of Partillos, twenty leagues from this city. For any slight offense committed by servant, they are put in a sack, leaving the head and arms out, which are tied behind, after which they are thrown alive into a yard, among insects and reptiles, where they are kept for twenty-four hours. Over 300 of the free citizens of this republic have been thus treated."

Polynesian Slaves at Queensland.

The latest symptom of the bad vitality of slavery has been in the bran new colony of Queensland, to which have been imported, as praedial laborers, nearly 2000 inhabitants of the South Islands. These Polynesians are a nonchalant, easy-going race. Since they have given up cannibalism, and elected to dispense with baked missionary as a relish to bread fruit, they have devoted themselves to innocent agricultural pursuits. Farming in the Southern Seas is among the simplest of operations. Nature does most of the work. "If you tickle the ground with the hoe, she laughs at you with a harvest." What little tilling is required is done by the gentleman farmer's wife. While the lady, according to her lights, is carrying out the precepts of Caird and Stephen, her lord and master sits in the corner of the field chewing sweet nuts. By his side is a big stick. If the husbandwoman is indolent, her partner gets up and whacks her.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 32 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS.....7 35 | HIGH WATER.....7 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 15
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal...	June 19
Cella	London	New York	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	June 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Bremen	July 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 1
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	July 2
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	July 3
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 12
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 3
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Francis Bourneuf, Perry, Quebec, E. A. Souder & Co.
Dan. brig Jeanette, Funck, Exeter, Eng., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Stabia, Romano, Gibraltar for orders, Paul Pohl, Jr.
Brig Geo. Harris, French, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. P. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr W. W. Marcey, Champion, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. Capes, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr Clyde, Gage, Boston, do.
Schr C. Haddam, Wainwright, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Alice B., Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, Boston, do.
Schr T. S. McLellan, Farr, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Van Cleaf, Jones, Boston, do.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Pawtucket, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Small, Gloucester, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr C. Fossett, Harding, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Agile, Roberts, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Cochran, Russell & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of June, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:

	1869.			1868.		
	For.	Coast.	Total.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	..	9	9	..	5	5
Steamships	2	..	2	2	..	2
Barques	26	..	26	19	..	19
Brigs	41	4	45	36	10	46
Schooners	24	588	612	36	904	940
Sloops	..	455	455	..	555	555
Steamers	..	593	593	..	360	360
Barges	..	451	451	..	280	280
Boats	..	1345	1345	..	1982	1982
Total	96	5345	3441	96	4091	4187

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 1.—The following boats left here in tow for Philadelphia this morning:—

Elton, with lumber to A. T. Ashmead.
Daniel Kline, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.
H. C. Patterson, with lumber, for Chester.
Hall & Frank, with lumber, for Chester.
Wm. E. McLaughlin, with barque, for Wilmington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 30.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Dreadnaught, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Thomas Lynch; Jane Elliott; Fannie Goddard; Andy Johnson; Lady Jane; Otranto; A. O. Buck; N. Bottaford; and C. A. Dornfield, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 29th ult.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 29th ult.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, hence via Barbados, at Grand Turk, T. I., 18th ult., for Philadelphia in 4 days.
Brig Samuel Muir, Hammond, hence 27th May for Kingston, Ja., went ashore on the north end of Grand Turk, T. I., June 18, and on the 19th, when the Mary Edson, at New York, sailed, they were lightening her cargo, and expected to get her off soon without damage.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Oporto 13th ult.
Brig Richmond, Powers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 13th ult.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 21st ult.
Brig R. G. W. Dodge, Monroe, cleared at New York 29th ult., for Georgetown, D. C.
Schrs Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley; Fakir, Martin; and M. O. Wells, Saunders, for Providence; C. S. Watson, Adams, for Nantucket; Reading RR. No. 41, Means, for Fall River; and John Crockford, Davis, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 29th ult.
Schr Anna B. Barton, Frink, for

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 12 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27frp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1] F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.
Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street
6 3 thstulm B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—
We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
... BROAD Street.

COTTON
... of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to seventy-six inches wide; Paulin; Bolting; Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON,
under the management of Messrs. ELLSLER & DENIER, with their celebrated
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented Mr. George L. Fox's great
FAIRY AND TRICK PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which has had the unprecedented run of
265 NIGHTS
in New York, and performed in our Western and Southern cities by this Troupe
220 TIMES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be produced in a style of completeness which stamps it as the
MOST ASTONISHING PANTOMIME OF THIS AGE,
and courts comparison with the famous
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.
Artists of the first reputation have been engaged, and no expense has been spared in any department to present
HUMPTY DUMPTY
in any respect inferior to its production in New York,
NEW COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL TRICKS,
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
GORGEOUS PARAPHERNALIA,
AND MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be personified by the celebrated pantomimist,
TONY DENIER,
whose delineation of the waggeries and waggeries of the
MERRY CLOWN
are unequalled.
Mr. GEORGE H. BEANE as the Simple Pantaloon.
Mr. HARRY LESLIE as the Nimble Harlequin.
Mad'lle AURIOL as the Tripping Columbine.
The Ballet will be under the direction of
MONS. HENRI ST. ODY,
the distinguished Maitre du Ballet, and comprises
SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO,
the beautiful and graceful Premiere Danseuse.
M'LLE ALEXANDRINA,
the beautifully-formed Seconda Danseuse,
MISS BEANE. M'LLE BELLINI,
the accomplished and favorite Soloists.
BETTY WIEGEL AND SALLIE MANNING,
the charming dancers, and a
FULL TROUPE OF CORYPHEES.
To give full and satisfactory effect to the
GRAND SKATING SCENE,
the managers have engaged the
CHAMPION SKATER OF AMERICA,
MR. ALFRED MOE,
who will perform many graceful and difficult evolutions upon Parlor Skates.
The favorite Comedienne,
MISS C. JEFFERSON,
as the
SPIRIT OF BURLESQUE,
The new and brilliant scenery produced in Humpty Dumpty is from the master hand of the distinguished artist, J. FETTERS.
The bill board advertising scene by Mr. W. E. SMITH, from designs furnished by PETER F. ABEL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND HUMPTY DUMPTY FESTIVAL
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at half-past 2.
To prevent confusion and to avoid any misunderstanding, the Manager announces the following
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND DRESS CIRCLE.....FIFTY CENTS.
SECURED SEATS, in either circle.....ONE DOLLAR
ORCHESTRA (or Parquet) SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR
FAMILY CIRCLE.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES.....EIGHT DOLLARS
Seats can be secured at the Box Office daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER for the Humpty Dumpty Troupe. 6 28 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—New Frame Cottage, large yard and garden, nine rooms, good water, five minutes' walk to Depot, frequent trains.
Merchantville is a beautiful village, possessing all the requisites for a pleasant country home, church, school, an extensive boarding school, post office, hotel, location high and healthy; excellent water. Very desirable Building Lots for sale at a moderate price, only four miles from Phil

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

THE DEMOCRACY DISGUSTED.

The Democratic County Convention drove two more nails in the coffin of the party by its disorderly proceedings yesterday, and the despicable character of its nominations for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Coroner. We sympathize with the *Age*. All its wise and good counsels have been ignored. The worst rings and worst elements in the organization have exercised a potential influence, and the fruits of their labors are so disgraceful that it is ashamed to indorse them. Partisan conventions in Philadelphia seem to have outlived their usefulness, and the custom of supporting "regular nominations" should be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The Republicans have done badly in renominating six of the unpopular, odious, faithless, and worthless Representatives by whom they were disgraced last session, and by suffering the Gas Ring to win an unfair triumph in the nomination of Houseman for Recorder of Deeds. But the Democracy, in spite of the remonstrances of their organs, have done still worse in their conventions. The journals teem with protests from their own delegates and candidates against violence, mob rule, and fraud. Their proceedings are redolent of the atmosphere of a prize-fight or a dog-pit, and have none of the characteristics of deliberative assemblies. Their faithless representatives have been renominated, and their city ticket proves only that the men who compose it are the favorites of the roughs and rowdies of Philadelphia.

Decent citizens may well shrink from the entertainment to which partisan managers would invite them; and if any combination of outrages can incite the great body of well-meaning men who have at heart the public welfare to rebuke the desperate and dishonest schemers who have usurped control of partisan machinery, there will be, this fall, either more "scratched" tickets than "full" ones voted, or, what is better still, a new reform ticket; that honest men can conscientiously sustain, will be formed and supported by thousands of good citizens.

Two things are needed—a reduction or commutation of the enormous fees of the Row offices, and such an uprising of the people as will emancipate them forever from the control of the existing race of ring-managers and wire-pullers. The highest ambition of these men is to plunder the community, and they are as unquestionably predatory foes of society as pickpockets or burglars. The best thing the city can do in the present election is to thwart their machinations at the polls, and no mere party triumph can compensate for the evil results of another submission to their dictation. The masses should sternly resolve that their rights, interests, and liberties shall no longer be gambled away by shameless intriguers, and that their votes shall not be regulated by the decisions of the blackguards of the city.

GETTYSBURG.

Among the historic battle-fields of the world Gettysburg will always hold a front rank, and it is fitting that the mighty deeds of which it was the scene should be commemorated by statuary, painting, and imposing ceremonies. At Gettysburg, six years ago, the power of the Rebellion culminated. There, for the first, last, and only time, it appeared with imposing power and majestic front on the soil of the free States. Its previous victories over the Army of the Potomac had emboldened the Southern advocates of the policy of invasion, and its full strength was massed under its greatest general to strike a decisive aggressive blow, and to dictate such terms of peace as would have insured the severation of the republic, under the very shadows of Independence Hall. If Lee's anticipations had been realized, the same spot which gave birth to the infant nation of 1776 might have witnessed the destruction of the giant of 1863. For a time it seemed that his progress was irresistible. With the flower and the chivalry of secession under his banners, he crossed the Potomac, marched through Maryland, and spread over the rich counties of Southern Pennsylvania without encountering a single obstacle. There were thousands ready to flee before him, every highway was blocked up with fugitives or property sent forward to a place of safety, but not a squad of soldiers dare dispute his march. A grand and glorious future seemed to loom up for the Confederacy, and its leaders might well fancy, for the moment, that all their brightest dreams were about to be realized—that they were on the point of not only gaining their coveted independence, but also of humiliating the North forever. But while the destinies of the whole nation and of mankind were thus trembling in the balance, the war-worn soldiers of the Union were hurrying to the scene of action. Though dispirited by previous defeats, and distracted by the dissensions of rival generals, they fully comprehended the perils of "the situation," and, despite a thousand difficulties, they were ready when the onset was made at Gettysburg to present to Lee's legions a band of foemen worthy of their steel, and to hurl them back, defeated and despairing, to their native Southern soil. The desperate charges which Rebel soldiers were induced to make against the line they supposed to be defended by raw m[illegible] were resisted by the veterans unde[r] Meade's command, as the rock-bound coast resists the angry waves; and when the fearful storm of battle had subsided, the sun of the Confederacy had set in gloom forever. Troops of nearly every Northern State shared in the glory of the victory, and troops of every Southern State in the despondency of defeat. Though the war was protracted for weary months afterwards, Rebellion fought on in desperation rather than in hope; and though the Union cause met with temporary reverses, its final success was no longer doubtful. As the capture of Burgoyne in the Revolutionary war secured the independence of the struggling colonies, the victory at Gettysburg clearly foreshadowed the overthrow of secession, and the American people cannot too highly estimate the influence of such a premonition upon their destiny.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The Tory members of the House of Lords having arrived at the sapient conclusion that they could not, with safety to themselves, kill the Irish Church bill outright, are now endeavoring to smother it to death with amendments. They desire to either throw the responsibility of a quarrel upon the House of Commons, by making amendments that will not be agreed to by that body, or to so alter its essential features that it will be practically inoperative.

Yesterday, an amendment offered by Earl Caernarvon, to make 1872 instead of 1871 the date of disestablishment, was agreed to by a vote of 130 to 74. The plea for this alteration was doubtless to give more time for the settlement of the affairs of the Church; but there is very little doubt that the real object was to gain more time, with a view, if possible, of creating a popular reaction against the measure.

Independently of any conservative principles, the Lords and Bishops see very plainly that this is the first step towards the disestablishment of the English Church, and not improbably the abolishment of the hereditary privileges of the House of Lords; and having now got over their first flurry, they have gone to work in a systematic and practical manner to render the bill a nullity. It is certainly to be hoped that the Ministry will have enough firmness and statesmanship to fight the thing out on the line that they have adopted, and refuse to yield an inch of ground. The English people are generally a good while making up their minds on a measure of reform, but when they have once decided in favor of a matter of this kind, there is not much likelihood that they will recede. The members of the House of Lords who expect a reaction will doubtless be grievously disappointed. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, independently of its intrinsic justice, is looked upon as a proper and natural step towards the pacification of Ireland; and the English dissenters, who are a powerful and influential portion of the nation, see in it a prospect that the great English Church monopoly will be done away with, and all denominations be placed upon an equal footing.

END OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The war carried on against Paraguay by Brazil and other South American States is certainly one of the most curious struggles that has ever taken place. The cause espoused by the allies is that of liberty and enlightment; but the manner in which they have carried on the war does not entitle them to any great degree of credit, while, on the other hand, Lopez, one of the meanest of small despots, has defended his country, and has been supported by his people, with a skill and valor that are entitled to the warmest admiration. As our information about the progress of the war has almost exclusively come from the allies, it has been impossible to tell exactly how matters stand between the contending parties. Over and over again have we been told that the Paraguayans were annihilated; but Lopez has invariably turned up again, entrenched in a new stronghold, and apparently as little disposed to surrender as ever. Taking all things into consideration, however, there is no doubt that the Paraguayans are in great straits, and, desperate as is their valor, it will be impossible for them to hold out much longer. Indeed, Lopez practically admits this in a pronunciamento recently issued, which there is every reason to believe to be authentic.

The latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro gives an official report that Lopez has offered, through Minister McMahon, to surrender on condition that he is granted his personal freedom and be permitted to leave the country without molestation. There is good reason to believe that this is true, for it must be practically impossible for him to prolong the contest, and the allies will probably be only too glad to let him go in peace, for the war has been ruinous to them, and they ought to be well satisfied with having accomplished their object. The defeat of Lopez will open one of the richest districts of South America to the commerce of the world, and the cause of civilization and progress will be promoted by the success of the allies.

The French Cable.—The cable despatches published this morning, and dated from Brest yesterday, inform us that up to Tuesday noon the Great Eastern had run nine hundred and twenty miles, and had paid out ten hundred and thirty knots of cable. Her signals continue perfect, and the great work is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. It is gratifying to know that the new cable is being safely laid in its ocean bed without accident or derangement, but it is certainly curious that the old cable is not more prompt in giving us information about the Great Eastern's movements. It certainly cannot take thirty-six hours to send a message from Brest to this side of the Atlantic. Although there is no excitement about the matter, there is much interest felt in the new cable; and the delay in sending news of interest which newspaper readers now endure is, independently of anything else, an excellent reason for wishing a speedy and successful termination of the great enterprise now in progress.

THE RELEASE OF KETCHUM.

Efforts are now being made to procure the release of Edward B. Ketchum, Jr., the New York forger, whose crime, conviction, and sentence, a year or two ago, produced considerable excitement. Ketchum was an influential scoundrel, with money, friends, and social position to back him, and it was a matter of some surprise that he did not escape punishment altogether, and equally a surprise that he has not been released from the penitentiary before this. He was yesterday brought into the New York Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Barnard, and the Commonwealth was required to show cause why he should not be released from prison. This certainly appears to be a high-handed measure on the part of the Judge, and the District Attorney very properly remarked that the Court had no right to interfere in the matter—the sentence of the prisoner was the final judgment of a competent tribunal. Judge Barnard gave as his reason for granting the writ, that he was convinced that the prisoner had been sentenced for an offense of which he had not been properly convicted. What the Governor of New York will have to say to this usurpation of his functions by Judge Barnard it is impossible to tell, for New York law and justice are apparently things regulated by no precedents. The Judge stated that he would give his decision in a day or two, and from the tenor of his remarks yesterday there is apparently little doubt that he will order Ketchum's release. The New York judges are anomalies in American civilization: they appear to be invested with a power exceeding that of Oriental despots, and they bind and release at their own will and pleasure, without being amenable to any laws or responsible to anybody but themselves. New York is certainly a little ahead of any other city in the country, at least so far as its judiciary is concerned.

Enlightenment.—The Salem witch persecutions furnished Southern orators with a number of very forcible stock arguments against Northern free principles in the old slaveholding days. The Yankees of the present generation were made responsible for the sins of their forefathers several centuries ago; and because the old Salem Puritans burned witches, it was considered a conclusive and logical reason why Southern gentlemen should hold negroes in bondage for all coming time. The New Englanders, however, have given over witch-burning for a good many years, but their reproach appears to have travelled to the south of Mason and Dixon's line, for we read that only a few days ago an old woman was presented as a witch by a grand jury in Owen county, Kentucky. The charge against her was that she cast an evil eye on the neighbors' cattle, causing them to die by the score, and that she affected the waters of the wells, so that all who drank of them pined away and died. It is certainly a little remarkable that a set of American jurors in the nineteenth century could be found to make such a presentment as this, and it would probably be impossible to collect twelve such fools together anywhere outside of the limits of the late Confederacy. Cotton Mather and his compeers will have to look out for their laurels.

The Internal Revenue.—Commissioner Delano makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the internal revenue receipts for the last fiscal year. This tax is the most onerous and the most difficult to collect, and while decent citizens submit to it with a certain amount of complacency as an inevitable necessity, hoping that the day is not far distant when it will be done away with, if not altogether, yet in a great measure, it presents a grand field for the rogues who prey upon the Government, and an immense amount is every year diverted into private pockets.

Commissioner Rollins estimated that the internal revenue receipts for this year would amount to $140,000,000. His expectations have been more than gratified, as the amount actually paid in is $158,287,176·01 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Humpty Dumpty.—What we have said about the pantomime now performing at the Arch Street Theatre would lead our readers to believe that it was an entirely innocent and unobjectionable entertainment. We regret that the management have seen fit to add since the first performance a piece of nastiness in the second act that cannot be condemned in too severe terms. There is nothing in the piece itself or the manner in which it is represented that could give offense, but in "reconstructing" it a liberty has been taken that ought to drive every decent person from the theatre. We do not wish to allude to the disgraceful exhibition in too particular terms, but we have said enough to warn the management and the public. The Arch is not a theatre where such bold-faced blackguardism will be tolerated, and if the affair we have referred to is continued, it will not only damage the success of the pantomime, but will materially injure the reputation of the house.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 6 ℔

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 61 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 15 12§

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 2§ Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 302 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869. NOTICE.—The rates for the transportation of coal to take effect July 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, 6 29 4t General Freight Agent.

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 206 N. NINTH and 1 3 stuth3m No. 1026 MARKET Street.

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is now payable at this Office. SABINE & ALLEN, Managers. Cash Assets June 1, $1,400,000. 7 1 6t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869. The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1. WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 6 30 6t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." (2 4 tu th f s6 For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t] Treasurer. NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,380,334·35
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate (productive)	133,121·10	
		$2,053,455·45
Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	950,960·00	
National Bank Notes	31,718·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	6,518·82	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	571,730·99	
		980,852·81
Expenses and Taxes		8,198·34
Total		$3,042,506·60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000·00
Circulation	417,000·00
Deposits	1,591,289·48
Profit and Loss	33,717·12
Total	$3,042,506·60

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TILLINGHAST & HILT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, DAVID B. HILT. Philadelphia, June 30, 1869. 7 1 3t

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street. All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business. With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same. DAVID B. HILT. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·25 Children " " ..... 1·25 Servants " " ..... 1·50 Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra. The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, 6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY. —The steamer LADY OF THE LAKE leaves Arch street wharf on SATURDAY MORNING, July 3, at 9 o'clock, and returning leaves Cape May on MONDAY, at 8 A. M. Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, good to return by boat on Monday, $3, including carriage hire. Tickets will also be sold on this boat, good to return by cars leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 5 A. M. train, Monday morning, for $4. 7 1 2t

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clock, and returning leave Wilmington at 3½ o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents; Wilmington, 20 cents. 7 1 6t

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

CLOTHING.

THE PEOPLE ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

Enormous attraction! Complete satisfaction For the people who call; Such courteous attention, Delightful to mention, AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

The rates are stupendous; The stock is tremendous, For clever folks all; So wondrous inviting, Each caller delighting, AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

When, freely perspiring, The thin clothes admiring, Folks eagerly call, Each happy new comer Finds thin clothes for summer AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen! Thin! Thinner!! Thinnest!!! Come yourselves, And bring your boys TO THE Great Brown Stone Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

ARRIVED, PER STEAMER QUEEN, FROM LONDON, ANOTHER INVOICE OF THE CELEBRATED LONDON FANCY BISCUIT, FROM PEEK, FREAN & CO. TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, IMPORTERS, S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS AT LOW PRICES. Thompson Black's Son & Co., BROAD and CHESNUT Sts., 4 8 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes. Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. (7 1 12t4p CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA. Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPER, LL. D., 6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 [illegible]

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESNUT St., LATEST STYLES OF FANCY BONNETS AND HATS. W. & C., HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL, PRICES LOW, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. 4 23 tuwth2mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER, DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets. BARGAINS JUST OPENED, New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades. REAL GUIPURE LACES. A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets. Llama Lace Parasol Covers. Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices. The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair. Misses' Colored Kids. NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES. Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes. Paris Jewelry. Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings. EXCLUSIVE AGENT For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given. AGENTS WANTED. Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

GREAT REDUCTIONS. Closing out Stock of Spring Importations, to make room for New Goods. Plain Silk Fringes, 14c. per yard and upwards. Fancy Silk Fringes, 50c. per yard and upwards. Knotted Silk Fringes, 80c. per yard and upwards. Satin Quilled Ribbons, No. 3, Black, $1·70 per piece. No. 4 Colors and Black Satin Quilled Ribbons, $2 per piece; also, Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, in Black. Real Guipure Laces, 15c. per yard and upwards. Real Thread Laces, 25c. per yard and upwards. Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces at very low prices. Quilled Alpaca Braids, all colors, for travelling suits, $1·30 per piece. A full line of Pique Trimmings, very low. J. C. MAXWELL, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERNS, S. E. COR. CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH, 6 28 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS. CLOSING OUT STOCK OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, FOR 30 DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. P. A. HARDING & CO., No. 806 ARCH Street, 4 1 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES. PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS In Unrivalled Assortment. S. A. & D. STERN, NO. 724 ARCH STREET, 5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869. MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they [illegible] not only prepared, but perfectly familiar [illegible] construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence [illegible] Banker's Chests are what you claim for [illegible] glar-Proof. Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSB[illegible]

FIREWO[illegible] The Original Fireworks [illegible] in 1[illegible] The largest and most co[illegible] Exhibition Pieces of th[illegible] display, and in great va[illegible] JOSEPH [illegible] No. 107 South WAT[illegible] WARE Avenue.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SIX MONTHS.

The Story of the First Half of the Year in Figures.

Doings of the Police—The Hand of Death—Extension of the City—The Commerce of the Port.

We present to-day interesting and important statistics for the first six months of the year 1869, compiled from the weekly and monthly reports, as they have been published in our columns from time to time.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Present Status of the Police Force of the City.

So many changes in the police force of the city have been made by Mayor Fox since his assumption of the duties of the office, that we give a general resume of the present status of the Philadelphia police. All the lieutenants named below were appointed by Mayor Fox, excepting Spear, of the Tenth, and Jacoby, of the Twelfth district. The following is the roster of the force at present:—

Chief of Police—General St. Clair A. Mulholland; salary, $2000.

Clerk to Chief—John W. Ryan; salary $912·50.

Special Officer—E. G. Woodward; salary, $912·50.

Fire Marshal—Alexander W. Blackburn; salary, $1700.

High Constables—J. Henry Buckley, George D. Callahan, Harrison G. Clark, John Curley, William Nutt, John Keish, Benjamin Franklin. Salary, $900 each.

The Detectives—Francis Brurein, Lieutenant of the Seventh district, acting Chief; Benjamin Levy, Ebenezer Cobb, Edward K. Tryon, R. A. Lukens, Charles F. Miller, and David Gordon. The salary of the Chief of the Detectives is $1500; that of each of the eight detectives, there being two vacancies on the force at present, $1200.

Reserve Corps—Acting Lieutenant C. D. Cront and 31 policemen.

First District, embracing all of the city south of South street, between Broad street and the Schuylkill river—Lieutenant Joseph Henderson, two sergeants, and 38 policemen.

Second District, south of South street, between the Delaware river and Sixth street—Lieutenant James Errickson, two sergeants, and 44 policemen.

Third District, embracing the Fifth Ward—Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, two Sergeants, and 42 policemen.

Fourth District, embracing the Sixth Ward—Lieutenant Martin Killacky, two sergeants, and 46 policemen.

Fifth District, embracing the Seventh and Eighth Wards—Lieutenant William P. Campbell, two sergeants, and 73 policemen.

Sixth District, embracing the Ninth and Tenth Wards—Lieutenant Christopher Gercke, two sergeants, and 66 policemen.

Seventh District, embracing the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Lieutenant Francis Brurein, two sergeants, and 29 policemen.

Eighth District, embracing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Lieutenant John Kelly, two sergeants, and 34 policemen.

Ninth District, embracing the Fifteenth ward—Lieutenant William H. Souder, two sergeants, and forty-three policemen.

Tenth District, embracing the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards—Lieutenant John Spear, two sergeants, and forty-five policemen.

Eleventh District, embracing the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth wards—Lieutenant Richard H. Pritchard, two sergeants, and thirty-nine policemen.

Twelfth District, embracing the Twentieth ward—Lieutenant William Jacoby, two sergeants, and forty-[illegible] policemen.

Thirteenth District, embracing the Twenty-first ward—Lieutenant John Kelly, two sergeants, and [illegible]enty-two policemen.

Fourteenth District, embracing the Twenty-second ward—Lieutenant John Platt, two sergeants, and [illegible]5 policemen.

Fifteenth District, embracing the Twenty-third ward—Lieutenant James McLea, two sergeants, and 18 policemen.

Sixteenth District, embracing the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards, West Philadelphia—Lieutenant William M. Leech, two sergeants, and 30 policemen.

Seventeenth District, embracing all of the city south of South street, between Sixth and Broad streets—Lieutenant James Smith, two sergeants, and 43 policemen.

Eighteenth District, embracing the Twenty-fifth and part of the Nineteenth wards—Lieutenant Andrew Dehaven, two sergeants, and 37 policemen.

Delaware Harbor Police—Lieutenant John G. Smith and 20 policemen.

Schuylkill Harbor Police—Lieutenant Simon Jacoby and 8 policemen.

There are also 13 policemen and 11 roundsmen on duty at the Central Station, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

The salary of each of the 20 lieutenants is $1155; that of each of the 36 sergeants, $1082·40; and that of each of the 799 policemen, $912·50.

In the following table is given the number of policemen in several cities of the United States, showing the relative number of policemen to the population;—

	No. of Police.	Estimated Population.	No. of people to 1 Policeman
Philadelphia	799	800,000	1009
New York Metropolitan district	2688	1,300,000	487
Boston	435	240,000	552
Baltimore	562	350,000	623
Washington	238	127,000	534
Cincinnati	256	300,000	1133
Chicago	294	300,000	1020
St. Louis	278	250,000	900
New Orleans	861	180,000	209
Charleston, S. C.	108	40,000	370
Memphis, Tenn	91	40,000	440

Arrests by the Police During the First Quarter of 1869 and 1868.

The arrests made by the City Police during the first three months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, were as follows;—

Districts.	January		Febru'ry		March.		Total.	
	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868
1	105	156	120	117	126	133	351	421
2	228	296	257	225	287	224	772	745
3	215	226	350	214	396	230	961	670
4	191	206	256	173	232	229	679	608
5	214	240	240	184	245	261	719	685
6	100	129	96	89	115	119	311	337
7	106	74	172	73	206	106	484	253
8	107	134	84	104	116	141	307	379
9	122	125	143	105	183	133	448	363
10	143	128	179	117	164	161	486	406
11	82	101	78	59	101	125	261	285
12	143	108	138	101	151	180	432	389
13	37	28	52	20	54	26	143	74
14	31	20	40	36	30	132	101	188
15	46	36	44	14	31	18	121	68
16	124	90	128	102	137	19	389	211
17	250	..	251	..	336	330	837	330
18	103	71	92	34	37	62	232	169
Chesnut Hill	..	9	1	8	4	4	5	21
Del. Harbor.	31	43	15	19	18	9	64	71
Schuyl. "	8	6	25	11	21	..	54	17
Reserves	99	122	106	118	92	136	297	376
Beggar Detectives	46	35	..	30	33	30	79	95
Day Sergeants	25	20	20	26	7	..	50	40
Totals	2354	2403	2887	1973	3142	2913	8383	7289

Arrests by the Police During the Second Quarter of 1869 and 1868

The following table:—

	May.		June.		Total.	
	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868
				63	145	359	408
				382	253	1127	701
				53	350	1403	1012
					176	717	628
					305	898	905
					80	391	531
				150	534	428
				19	305	408
				73	394	486
					634	490
					295	338
					402	475
					116	114
					139	145
					59	115
					374	407
					910	970
					180	562
					25	90
					32	85
					49	118
					7	409
					50	125
					3	166
					50	9686

A Summary of Comparison.

The following table presents a summary of the arrests for the first six months of the year, compared with the same periods of previous years:—

	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865
January	2,554	2,403	2,415	2,644	2,153
February	2,887	1,973	2,836	2,808	1,816
March	3,142	2,913	3,094	3,473	2,694
April	3,050	3,186	3,579	3,693	2,948
May	3,210	3,221	3,673	3,781	2,952
June	3,425	3,177	3,938	3,635	3,477
Total	18,268	16,875	19,535	19,039	16,046

MORTALITY.

The Deaths in the City During the First Six Months of 1869.

In the following table is given a general summary of the number of deaths in the city during the first six months of 1869, compiled from the weekly reports of the Registrar, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868:—

	1869.	1868.
Whole number	6826	6833
Adults	3443	3538
Minors	3383	3345
Males	3633	3669
Females	3293	3214
Under five years of age	3081	3000
Above five years of age	3795	3833
American born	5084	5162
Foreign born and unknown	1742	1721

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Number of Buildings Erected During the First Six Months of 1869.

The following table gives the number of buildings for the erection of which permits were issued during the first six months of the year 1869:—

Month.	Dwellings. Four Storied.	Three Storied.	Two Storied.	Total.	Other Buildings.	Grand Total.
January	..	34	63	97	16	113
February	..	139	103	252	39	291
March	13	298	130	441	73	514
April	15	398	252	665	63	728
May	20	305	327	652	94	746
June	5	304	234	543	53	596
6 months of 1869	53	1478	1109	2650	338	2988
6 months of 1868	32	1251	835	2118	321	2439
6 months of 1867	..	..	..	1418	369	1787

In the following table is given a comparison of the first six months of 1869 and 1868 by months:—

Month.	Dwellings. 1869.	1868.	All others. 1869.	1868.	Totals. 1869.	1868.
January	97	22	16	9	113	31
February	252	35	39	9	291	44
March	441	302	73	85	514	387
April	665	554	63	91	728	645
May	652	537	94	61	746	598
June	543	674	53	58	596	732
Total	2650	2124	338	313	2988	2437

The following shows the details of the character of buildings for which permits were issued during the month of June, 1869, just closed:—

Dwellings:—			
Four-storied			5
Three "			304
Two "			234
Total			543
Churches	2	Stores	5
Chapel	1	Slaughter-house	1
Coach-houses	2	Stables	7
Dry-house	1	Storehouses	2
Distillery	1		
Engine-house	1	Total	53
Factories	4	Dwellings	543
Foundry	1		
Hose-house	1	Total	596
Offices	6	Alterations and additions	112
Sheds	2		
School-houses	3	Grand total	708
Shops	13		

COMMERCIAL.

Movements of Vessels at our Port During the First Six Months of 1869.

In the following table are given the number of foreign vessels of all kinds which arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the first six months of the year 1869, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868:—

Months.	Steamships.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
January, 1869	2	..	16	16	7	41
January, 1868	3	2	10	7	3	25
February, 1869	2	1	14	20	18	55
February, 1868	3	1	1	11	9	25
March, 1869	2	4	17	44	47	114
March, 1868	4	7	24	53	39	127
April, 1869	3	5	31	38	43	120
April, 1868	2	2	20	34	45	103
May, 1869	1	1	31	59	56	148
May, 1868	6	3	23	38	58	128
June, 1869	2	3	26	41	24	96
June, 1868	2	3	19	36	36	96
Six months, 1869	12	14	135	218	195	574
Six months, 1868	20	18	97	179	190	504

In the following table is given a summary of the coastwise arrivals during the same periods:—

Months.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Steamers.	Barges	Boats.	Total.
Six months, 1869	9	12	16	169	2418	3101	4167	5876
Six months, 1868	9	12	16	169	2351	795	4167	5508
June, 1869	..	..	..	65	500	490	1363	2418
June, 1868	..	..	..	65	435	490	1395	2385
May, 1869	..	..	..	96	604	491	1395	2586
May, 1868	..	..	..	96	588	318	2139	3141
April, 1869	..	..	..	95	698	318	1573	2684
April, 1868	..	..	..	95	815	1388	4857	7155
March, 1869	..	..	..	169	702	547	4857	6275
March, 1868	..	..	..	169	794	1388	3323	5674
January, 1869	..	..	..	169	700	1388	3389	5646
January, 1868	..	..	..	169	843	1388	3389	5789
Six months, 1869	9	12	16	169	2418	3101	4167	5876
Six months, 1868	9	12	16	169	2351	795	4167	5508
June, 1869	..	..	..	65	500	490	1363	2418
June, 1868	..	..	..	65	435	490	1395	2385
May, 1869	..	..	..	96	604	491	1395	2586
May, 1868	..	..	..	96	588	318	2139	3141
April, 1869	..	..	..	95	698	318	1573	2684
April, 1868	..	..	..	95	815	1388	4857	7155
March, 1869	..	..	..	169	702	547	4857	6275
March, 1868	..	..	..	169	794	1388	3323	5674
January, 1869	..	..	..	169	700	1388	3389	5646
January, 1868	..	..	..	169	843	1388	3389	5789

In the following table is given a summary of the foreign and coastwise arrivals for the first six months of the two years:—

Months.	Foreign. 1869	1868	Coastwise. 1869	1868	Total. 1869	1868
January	41	25	579	303	620	328
February	55	25	738	65	793	90
March	114	127	1,764	926	1,878	1,053
April	120	103	3,859	3,223	3,979	3,426
May	148	128	4,557	4,187	4,685	4,315
June	96	96	3,345	4,091	3,441	4,187
Total	574	504	14,822	12,795	15,396	13,299

Is THERE ANOTHER SPLIT?—Charles Evan, President of the Eleventh Representative Convention of the Democracy, writes us a note, stating that Henry Vaughan, of the Twelfth ward, is "the regular nominee" in that district, and not Charles S. Gray, as heretofore reported.

BASE BALL.—To-day, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, the Intrepids and the City Items will play, and a very interesting and exciting contest may be looked for. The clubs are pretty evenly matched. Game will be called at 3 o'clock.

THE LATE CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST THE POLICEMEN AT THE FIRE AT LEONARD, BAKER & CO.'S.—At noon to-day, the investigation into the charge made against certain policemen of robbing the store of Leonard, Baker & Co., during the fire on Wednesday night, was commenced by Mayor Fox.

The Mayor stated that his attention had been called to the various reports with reference to the conduct of some of the police at the fire at Leonard, Baker & Co., on Chesnut street, above Second, on Wednesday night last. He desired a full investigation, and had taken this occasion to call together everybody who knew anything of the circumstances with reference to the alleged robbery by the policemen.

Samuel Leonard, of the firm, related the circumstances attending the fire, all of which he had derived since the occurrence; the firm knew that goods had been stolen during the progress of the fire; on a careful examination the firm had lost about $5000 in this way; had not formed any positive judgment as to who had taken the goods; not being present, and not knowing who were in the building during the fire, he could not say who had stolen the goods.

A. G. Baker, a member of the firm, stated that he had no knowledge of who stole the goods, but he was satisfied, from the books, that goods had been taken on the night of the fire, and by those who were in the building at the time.

Mr. Leonard stated that, as far as the firm was concerned, they had never stated, or given to any newspaper, any information charging the police with the robbery.

Edwin J. Baker stated that he was a salesman in the house of Leonard, Baker & Co.; was present when the store was locked up at 5 o'clock; I arrived at the store about a quarter of 10 o'clock on the night of the fire; I went home and returned about 10 o'clock; Lieut. Killacky was at the door; went through the building and saw a great many people—firemen and others—on each of the floors; policemen in uniform were there; was standing in the office, when I saw a man in dark clothes, with brass buttons, and a police cap on, coming from where the silk was, with silk under his arm; asked him what he was going to do with it; he replied he was going to take it to a safe place; witness told him to put it down, which he did, placing it close to the window from which led a ladder to the pavement; the fire was then extinguished; the policeman replied "you're interfering with my duties," but he obeyed; saw goods that were thrown out, but did not see them after; goods were carried from the third floor to the first floor; these goods were not at all wet; would not know the policeman whom I saw with the silk; there was a bolt of cloth stretched from one of the windows to the ground; at half past 2 o'clock witness was sitting at his front door, and heard a pistol shot and the springing of rattles; in a few minutes Mr. Edwards said that the shots had been fired in the building, and that a piece of cloth had been thrown from the third story window.

Samuel H. Edwards, in the employ of the firm, stated that the keys were kept in his possession; he went into the building about 11 o'clock that night; the fire was extinguished; there was no fire apparatus on the ground; the building was in the charge of the police, who were sitting on the first floor; one or two of the policemen went up stairs once or twice through the night; witness' attention to stealing going on was first attracted by seeing a valuable piece of silk lying near one of the windows in the rear of the store; witness went into the rear alley several times and saw no goods there; the watchman paid special attention to this alley, but reported no goods being found there; the witness alluded to the time of the firing of a pistol twice, and remarked to young Mr. Baker that was queer; went into the building, and one of the policmen said, "There are two men in this building, they are negroes; I saw two men, can't tell whether they were coming up or going down, but I was very bold and fired two shots at them;" that was Policeman John McLaughlin; witness remarked, "Why don't you go up stairs and see if the trap was open;" they went up and came down, and reported the door fastened; at that time a piece of cloth wrapped up in muslin was brought in by a policeman, who said he found it in the alley; the goods taken were from the second, third, and fourth floors; about half past 5 o'clock Policeman McLaughlin went into the upper stories, and was there from five to seven minutes; on his return to the second floor he went to a tier of cases where were stowed the valuable sewing silks and fine silk handkerchiefs; I met him at the head of the landing; he went to the cases and opened the doors; I followed him and asked him what he was doing; he said, "There are two men in the store and I am looking for them;" these cases were so small that but small boxes were kept in them.

Fire Marshal Blackburn arrived on the ground soon after the fire broke out; found a number of policemen guarding the doors; found the upper stories filled with firemen; met Mr. Baker, and with him went to the front portion of the second floor, and there was satisfied that stealing had been going on; also saw a number of boxes which had been knocked out of their places by streams of water; firemen and policemen were on that floor; I saw nothing wrong going on; went repeatedly through the whole building and left about 12 o'clock; prior to leaving entirely I went and examined the rear alley, but did not find any goods there; witness' idea was that the pilfering was mainly done at the first rush after the alarm; he knew that goods were not taken other than those which could have been carried about the person of the thieves; no bulky pieces were taken.

The investigation was then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, at which time Mayor Fox requests that all knowing of the stealing will be present.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.—The annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, has just been issued. It gives a most gratifying exhibit of the affairs of that institution. During the year the revenue from rent of the Academy for public purposes was $37,185, and the aggregate available amount in the treasury is $49,829·06. Of this sum, the amount paid for fixtures, ground rents, wages, gas, fuel, and other regular working expenses was $18,145·36; and $5345·93 was paid for scenery, additions, alterations, and repairs. Some of this new scenery is remarkably good, and maintains the high standard established at the Academy in the beginning. The house is insured for $126,500, which is not half its actual value. Two ground rents on the ground occupied by the building were paid off and extinguished during the year, amounting to $17,622·70, leaving one ground rent, the principal of which is $7500, remaining, which will be paid off this year. The lettings of the house during the year were 252, of which 105 were for operatic and dramatic representations. When the last ground rent shall have been paid off the institution will be free from debt. As regards prospects ahead, the report says:—"The house has been let for two weeks in September to the Richings troupe, for two weeks in October to the Parepa-Rosa troupe, and for four weeks in November to a French company for the production of grand and light operas, making in all eight weeks of opera prior to the first of December next, and the prospects are favorable for a good supply of operatic and dramatic representations during the winter and spring months.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The granite pedestal for the Washington monument was hauled to the front of Independence Hall yesterday afternoon. The largest piece weighs about ten tons, and, with the marble statue on the top, will stand 21 feet high. The pedestal is of the finest Richmond granite, like the costly and beautiful Washington monument in that city. The pieces which arrived from Richmond, Va., were landed at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad wharf, and hauled from thence to the Fessler House. The pedestal is from the quarries at Richmond, Va., owned by the Richmond Granite Company, composed of several enterprising Philadelphia gentlemen, who are working the quarries on a large scale, and we understand that the company have thus far been quite successful. The cheapness of labor in that locality, with the fine quality of their stone, gives them great advantages. The markets at Norfolk, Washington, and Baltimore are naturally very convenient for these quarries, and this market is being supplied with large quantities also. This company have made extensive improvements on their large and valuable wharf, at the foot of South street, Schuylkill, and it gives evidence of increasing business in that direction along the river front. The company have recently closed a contract with the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, for the supply of all the granite that will be needed for that important work. We are pleased to see this additional evidence of the enterprise of our fellow-citizens.

PENSIONERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Under the construction of the law relative to the payment of State pensions, the State Treasurer has decided that all those entitled shall make affidavit, supported by two persons, that they are the identical person to whom the pension was issued. This is similar to the regulation of the Pension Department of the United States Government. As this payment is the annual one, persons entitled can obtain blanks at the City Treasurer's office, for the purpose of having them made out before receiving the July payment.

EXCURSION OF THE LITTLE ONES.—To-morrow there will be a grand excursion to Paoli by the inmates of the Little Wanderers' Home and the Bethany Mission, given under the auspices of a number of gentlemen of this city. A number of other Sunday-school children will accompany the party. The line forms in the morning at Twenty-first and Shippen street, and will march to the depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, where they will take the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Paoli. During the day there will be interesting exercises of singing and addresses.

A FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.—At 10 o'clock last night Elizabeth Lee (colored), forty-seven years of age, went into the tavern No. 418 Monroe street, kept by Mrs. Blee, and ordered some liquor. The women got to wrangling, when Mrs. Blee hit Mrs. Lee over the head with a porter bottle. Mrs. Lee was taken to the Hospital. Mrs. Blee escaped.

A FIRE-PROOF FORCED OPEN.—Some time during last night the counting-house attached to the marble yard of Edwin Grebie, No. 1708 Chesnut street, was broken into by thieves, who went to work on the safe, which they had the satisfaction of forcing open, but from which they succeeded in obtaining nothing of value.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

NOTICE!

FROM THE 6th OF JULY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

7 1 thstuloy JEWELLERS.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, Fresh, and fashionable, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at No. 824 Chesnut street.

☞ *LINEN SUITS IN WHITE AND FANCY SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CASSIMERE SUITS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DRAP D'ETE SUITS FOR SUMMER.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DUSTERS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA AND LINEN, DUST-PROOF.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CHEVIOT SUITS, SEVERAL SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR TRAVELLING, YACHTING, AND SPORTING.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *WHITE VESTS, DUCK and MARSEILLES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS, ALL AGES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *GARMENTS TO MEASURE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

STROUP—GOODIER.—On the evening of the 30th of June, 1869, by the Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D. Mr. OLIVER P. STROUP, adopted son of the late William Press, and Miss MARY GOODIER.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. JOSEPHINE CLARK, wife of George W. Clark, and daughter of John and Eleanor F. Graves, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 33 Washington avenue, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., address

PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR.
6 21m CAPE MAY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

NOW OPEN.

FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORRE, Restaurant "à la carte," and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May, or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
6 28 1m

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 5d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 1m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

BASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE SEA SHORE,

VIA

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE VINE STREET FERRY ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 8 AND 9·45 A. M., AND 2, 3·15, AND 4·15 P. M.

The 2 and 3·15 P. M. Trains run through from Philadelphia in 2 hours.

Tickets sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, July 3 and 4, are good to return on any train on MONDAY, the 5th, or morning trains of TUESDAY, the 6th.

Fare for the Round Trip, $3.

6 29 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shading, and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
6 26 1m M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a first-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.
6 23 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Propr

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

To the Rose.

...ove on evening's brow hath smiled,
...se golden influence with her beam;
...e ocean wave, and soft and mild
...reathing zephyr; lull'd is every stream
Placid and gentle as a vestal's dream.
The bard of night, the angel of the Spring,
O'er the wild minstrels of the grove supreme,
Near his betrothed flower expands his wing—
Wake, lovely rose, awake, and hear thy poet sing!

The night is past; wake, Queen of every flower,
Breathing the soul of Spring in thy perfume:
The pearls of morning are thy wedding dower,
Thy bridal garment is a robe of bloom!
Wake, lonely flower! for now the Winter's gloom
Hath wept itself in April showers away;
Wake, lovely flower! and bid thy smiles assume
A kindred brightness with the rosy ray
That streaks the floating clouds with the young blush of day.

STATE DEBTS.

Statistics and Observations—The West and the East.

We present in the following table a synopsis of the debts of the several States of the American Union, as they stood at or near the close of 1868, and at the commencement of 1869, together with the population of these respective States:—

	Population.	Debt.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.		
1. Maine	665,000	$5,053,500·00
2. New Hampshire	240,000	3,456,800·00
3. Vermont	320,000	1,227,000·00
4. Massachusetts	1,350,000	26,835,490·00
5. Rhode Island	200,000	3,088,500·00
6. Connecticut	525,000	6,674,992·00
	3,400,000	$46,336,282·00
MIDDLE STATES.		
7. New York	4,400,000	$41,958,786·40
8. New Jersey	900,000	3,198,109·00
9. Pennsylvania	3,500,000	33,300,035·65
10. Delaware	125,000	.....
11. Maryland	800,000	8,654,802·00
12. West Virginia	400,000	.....
	10,125,008	$90,119,721·71
WESTERN STATES.		
13. Ohio	2,660,000	$10,532,675·43
14. Michigan	1,000,000	5,615,519·12
15. Indiana	1,700,000	7,195,085·94
16. Illinois	2,450,000	5,975,103·30
17. Wisconsin	1,100,000	2,252,157·00
18. Minnesota	400,000	303,003·00
19. Iowa	1,050,000	300,000·00
20. Nebraska	150,000	72,771·00
21. Kansas	300,000	1,095,175·00
22. Missouri	1,400,000	16,082,000·00
	12,350,000	$49,452,386·31
SOUTHERN STATES.		
23. Virginia	1,300,000	$42,215,013·03
24. North Carolina	1,050,000	19,219,945·00
25. South Carolina	700,000	5,407,306·27
26. Georgia	1,100,000	5,872,000·00
27. Florida	150,000	.....
28. Alabama	980,000	4,375,100·00
29. Mississippi	800,000	7,000,000·00
30. Louisiana	730,000	13,080,748·06
31. Texas	750,000	.....
32. Kentucky	1,250,000	3,619,191·46
33. Tennessee	1,020,000	34,540,807·00
34. Arkansas	500,000	3,483,179·10
	10,300,000	$138,803,390·00
PACIFIC STATES.		
35. California	600,000	$4,696,500·00
36. Nevada	100,000	.....
37. Oregon	80,000	176,156·50
	780,000	$4,872,656·50
AGGREGATE.		
1. New England States	3,400,000	$46,336,282·00
2. Middle States	10,125,000	90,119,721·71
3. Western States	12,350 000	48,452,386·32
4. Southern States	10,300,000	138,803,390·00
5. Pacific States	780,000	4,872,656·50
	35,015,000	$329,584,446·03

The debt of the New England States is $13·62 and a fraction *per capita;* of the Middle States, $8·90 and a fraction; of the Western States, $4 and a fraction; of the Southern States, $13·39 and a fraction; and of the Pacific States, $6·24 and a fraction. The New England States owe the largest amount in proportion to the population, and the Western States the smallest. The large State debts are those of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Ohio—making an aggregate of $240,567,499 as the debt of these nine States. The average of the total debt of all the States is $8·90 and a fraction *per capita.*

The national debt on the 1st of June, 1869, was $2,505,412,613, which is at the rate of $67·68 *per capita* for the whole United States. Add this to the debt of the States, and we have a debt of $76·58 *per capita* for the entire people.

The county debts of the State of New York amount to $83,603,018·90. If to this we add city debts in the same State, we should have an aggregate of more than $100,000,000. Add to this the county and city debts of all the other States, and the total result of national, State, county, and city indebtedness would not be less than $86 *per capita* for the whole country. This, in round numbers, is a debt of $3,200,000,000, as a taxable lien upon all the industry and property of the nation. At the rate of six per cent. per annum, it requires $192,000,000 to pay the annual interest on this debt; $224,000,000 at the rate of seven per cent. Who shall say that the rate of interest to be paid for the use of money is not a vital question to the whole people? High rates of interest make large public debts a very heavy burden to be borne.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The British Museum.

The Paris correspondent of Childs' *Publishers' Circular* gives an abstract of the annual report on the condition of the British Museum. The expenditures of the coming year are estimated at $566,015, which is an increase of $69,115, mainly due to the cost ($50,000) of the extension of the Elgin Gallery. 461,710 visitors were admitted to the general collections in 1868. There is a marked general increase in the number of visitors; there were 100,000 more visitors in 1868 than in 1865. The visitors to the reading-room are not included in the enumeration. The reading-room received some 353 visitors per day above 4236 books were on an average supplied to them; the average number of books consulted by each visitor was 12. There were during the year 103,529 visitors to the reading-room; 81,507 objects were added to the library during the year; but if from this must be discarded pieces of music, playbills, etc., there will remain 38,000 distinct works added to the collection; of these 28,840 were bought, 7576 were deposited in conformity with the requirements of the English 1111 in conformity with the requirements of the international copyright law; 681 were presented.

This year the late Mr. Felix Slade, F. S. A., bequeathed a very valuable series of examples of mediæval binding of great elegance. Examples of this binding will shortly be exhibited in the King's Library. Among the bequests of the year was the late Dr. Von Siebold's collection of Japanese books, politics, pamphlets, maps, novels, plays, poetry, libraries of European languages, books on art, antiquities, female costumes, cookery, carpentry, and on dancing.

Mr. Slade did not bequeath to the Museum alone; he gave it a collection of glass, not at first formed to assemble the most beautiful specimens of the art of the glass-maker, but subsequently added to it historical and other specimens which could illustrate the history of all branches of glass making. This addition to the treasures of the British Museum makes its collection of glass the most extensive and instructive public collection in the world. Mr. Slade further bequeathed to the Museum a considerable collection of engravings, and a small cabinet of Japanese ivory carvings and metal work.

The Persian and Arabic manuscripts collected by the late Colonel G. W. Hamilton have been secured by purchase. There are three hundred and fifty-two manuscripts relating chiefly to eastern and especially to Indian history and to Arab and Persian literature. The Government presented to the Museum the three hundred and thirty-nine volumes (which embrace the whole range of Ethiopic literature) captured at Magdala. They are handsomely written on vellum. King Theodore had collected them with a view to endow a church he contemplated building.

The museum was further enriched during the year by some 7000 or 8000 satirical prints and caricatures from the earlier years of James I's reign down to the present time (this is known as the Hawkins Collection), and by 71 volumes collected by the late Francis Place, of Westminster, relating to political and trades unions, mechanics' institutes, Westminster elections, and the general social condition of England. 35,552 additions were made to the natural history department, 1247 to the department of coins and medals, and large numbers of additions were made to the other departments.

Old Time Theatricals.

The subjoined letter, showing the position of actors in the reign of James I, may interest theatrical readers. It was addressed by the monarch to the Keeper of the Privy Seal:—

"THE PLAYERS' PRIVILEGE."

BY THE KING, JAMES I., 1603.

Right trusty and well-beloved Counsellour:—We greete you well; and will command you that under Our Privie Seale in your Custody for the time being, you Cause Our letters to be directed to the Keeper of Our Greate Seale of England commanding him that under Our said Greate Seale he cause our letters to be made patente in forme following. James by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Irland, Defendour of the Faith, &c., To all Justices, Maiors, Sheriffs, Constables, Hedboroughes, and other Our officers and loving subjects; Greeting. Know ye that We of our speciale grace certain knowledge and meere motion, have licenced and authorised and by these presents do licence and authorise these Our servantes Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Phillippes, John Heminges, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowlye, and the rest of their associates, freely to use and exercise the arte and facultie of playing Comedies, Tragedies, Histories, Enterludes, Moralles, Pastoralles, Stage Plaies, and such other like as they have already studied or hereafter shall use or studie as well for the recreation of Our loving subjects as for Our solace and pleasure when We shall thinke good to see them during Our pleasure. And the said Comedies, Tragedies, Historles, Enterludes, Moralles, Pastoralles, Stage Plaies, and such like to shew and exercise publiquely to their best commoditie, when the infection of the plague shall decrease as well within their now usuall howse called the Globe, within Our Countie of Surrey, as also within any town halls or monthalls, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedoms of any other Cittie, Universitie, Towne, or Boroughe whatsoever within our said Realmes and Dominions. Willing and commanding you and every of you as you tender Our pleasure not only to permit and suffer them heerin without any your letters, hinderances or molestacions during Our said pleasure, but also to be ayding and assisting to them yf any wrong be to them offered. And to allowe them such former courtesies as hath bene given to men of their place and qualitie. And also what further favour you shall shew to these Our servants for Our sake We shall take kindly at your handes. In witness whereof, &c. And these Our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under Our Signet at Our Mannour in Greenwiche, the seventeenth day of May in the first yeere of Our raigne of England, Fraunce and Irland, and of Scotland the six and thirtieth.

Ex: T. Lake.

(Addressed)—To our right trusty wellbeloved Counsellour the Lord Cecill of Esangdon keeper of Our Privie Seale for the time being.

THE AMAZONIAN SISTERHOOD.

How South American Ladies See Us.

Extract of a letter addressed to a South American lady and gentleman who contemplate visiting the United States:—

"To obtain a thorough knowledge of the 'Yankees' you should be here in May, the month of anniversaries—religious, benevolent, social reform, and others. You may feel a little interest in some of them, but there is one that would awaken your curiosity too keenly not to attend—that of the 'Woman's Rights Association.' You can have but imperfect conceptions of the talent, energy, and activity of committees of these strong-minded ladies travelling over the States, calling public meetings, occupying pulpits and platforms, and even addressing Legislatures. The proposition they seek to establish is, as you must be aware, not wholly new. There have been champions or championesses, who have carried it much further; not satisfied in claiming equality with men, but going far beyond that. Such was Lucretia Marinella, a Venetian lady of the seventeenth century, who published 'A demonstration that women are more noble, more political, more courageous, more knowing, more virtuous, and better managers than men.' What do you think of this Italian heroine? Have you any in Brazil ready to take up the cudgel, or the pen, and chastise the alleged presumption and tyranny of us masculine upstarts? I wonder if Lucretia was married, and if her husband, poor man, died a natural death?

"The subject is full of strange forebodings; involving marked changes in manners, professions, and dress, which some of the leaders have sanctioned already, and defiantly appear in boots and breeches, laughing to scorn as brainless drivel Beau Suckling's admired triplet:—

'Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they feared the light!'

"As the expressive Anglo-Saxon word, so long tabooed, is now openly used by the sisterhood without the germ of a blush, there is no need of employing such awkward substitutes as smalls, tights, truncated unmentionables, inexpressibles, etc. The pious author of 'The Task' discarded them, but overlooked every species of attire intervening between that of our first parents, the breech-cloth of our Indians, and the silken small-clothes he himself wore.

'Time was when clothing, sumptuous or for use,
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
As yet, black breeches were not, satin smooth,
Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile.'

"But what do female boots and breeches portend? It is said, and I believe it, they are preliminary to their wearers' riding ponies as their red sisters of the plains ride them—as Oriental females still ride; thus securing as firm a seat in the saddle as horsemen, and, when thus mounted, capable of competing with them in travelling or on the race-course. Spurs will be requisite, as officers' wives in South America always found them when on parade or the march with their husbands. In fine, if history repeats itself, a new race of Amazons is to appear."

Life in a Frontier Fort.

"Cains" writes from Fort Riley to the *Army and Navy Journal:*—

"It was an unlooked-for day in the annals of the school that witnessed the transformation of three of the light batteries into heavy cavalry, and that saw cannoneers and drivers turned into troopers. The men, accustomed only to the light sabre, grinned at a load made up of a Spencer carbine, twenty rounds of ammunition, a large revolver, and a small haversack of rations, while the horses—heavy, muscular fellows—showed unmistakable signs of dislike to the new business. There was a hurried consultation of cavalry tactics among officers, and there evidently wasn't time enough given, for one commander was heard to tell a man to 'limber up that carbine,' and another man adjusting his lock was told to 'quit thumbing that vent.' The command left for the Indian country in gallant array; but they left us very down-hearted at the prospect of a lonely post. We hope that the record they will make will not detract from the past one, and that the Indians they meet will be completely astounded. If the latter shoot, maim, or steal any horses of our section, we shall certainly start an independent crusade against them, regardless of Quakers.

"Meanwhile the three-inch guns and the twelves are in park, the harness rests in the sacks, and we no more hear the rattle of the wheels as the brigade goes out to drill or review. While they are winning fame and using up horse-flesh, we stay at home and make explorations. To-day we were instructed to inspect certain unknown wilds on the reservation, 'with a view to ascertaining the growth indigenous to this part of Kansas,' or words to that effect. We took our note-book and pencil, mounted a gothic mule, and started down a road which leads to the ford. The current looked rapid, the river looked broad, but we remembered the instructions about fords in artillery tactics, hung on to our mule, and got through. Across the river the way led through a plain, on which there are myriads of wild roses, which you cannot avoid, and therefore dash through, scattering the rose-buds right and left. Then we go on by a narrow path into woods the most wild and dense imaginable, bending low in the saddle to avoid the tangled vines, crossing deer paths, clearing stumps covered with ivy or wild oak, finally halting in a little opening to breathe the fragrance of the blossoms and listen to the silence; and, by an instinct or a Providence, finding a mulberry tree with its purple fruit, cool, moist, and ripe.

"Then returning, recrossing the river with its swift waters coming full up to the saddle-cloth, we ride up to the heights—the prairies which overlook all we have left. Here, too, we find a vast variegated carpet of flowers, the hues of scarlet and gold, of purple and orange, of blue and crimson and white, this unculled garden, this beautiful parterre; how we would like to place bouquets from it upon the tables of our Eastern friends, and to send with them some of the pure air that gives to these flowers their grace, their beauty, and their perfume."

French Brandy.

Cognac, with its brandy distilleries and its 24,000 inhabitants, is reported by the British Consul at Tonnay-Charonte to be one of the wealthiest towns in the world in proportion to its size. The quantity of brandy exported from Tonnay-Charente in 1868 was 9,187,816 gallons, nearly the whole of which was exported to Great Britain. In 1863 the exportation was only 3,988,358 gallons, in 1866 it reached 11,562,210 gallons, and in 1867 the quantity was 9,770,420 gallons. In recent years there has been a larger quantity shipped in bottle instead of in cask, and although the brandies exported in 1868 show a slight diminution compared with 1867, yet the number of cases containing bottled brandy shipped has increased from 558,086 in 1867 to 627,603 in 1868, of which 576,989 were sent to the United Kingdom. The least quantity contained in a case is 12 bottles; many have more, but, reckoning only 12 in each case, the exportation would involve 7,500,000 bottles. The brandy exported from Charente in 1868 was valued at $9,438,390 gold. Notwithstanding the slight diminution in quantity last year, there was augmentation in the value. The vintage of 1868 was severely checked by some late frosts, and the exceptionally dry summer operated in the same direction, but when the grape was subjected to distillation, the alcohol contained in the juice was found to be considerably above the average, and the brandy produced from a given quantity proportionally larger. It is therefore believed that the exports will continue on an extensive scale this year.

New Zealand.

A Parliamentary Blue Book, recently published, gives interesting statistics in reference to New Zealand in the year 1867. The total male population of this colony is 129,761, of whom 80,122 are twenty-one years old, and upwards. The number of voters, excluding the miners in the district of the Otago gold fields, is 33,338. The number of members of the House of Representatives is 76, of whom two are elected under exceptional rules for the Otago districts, four for the Maori districts, and 70 for the regular electoral districts. The proportion of voters to every 100 of the total male population is 25·69 per cent., and the proportion to every 100 males twenty-one years old and upwards is 41·6 per cent.

The entire population of the colony is 218,658, of whom 151,431 can both read and write; 15,396 who can read only; 45,411 who can neither read nor write, and 6430 of whose acquirements no information is given. The centesimal proportions are as follows:—71·35 can read and write; 7·25 can read only; 21·4 can neither read nor write. In reference to the religious statistics, it appears that in December, 1867, there were 42·53 per cent. of the population belonging to the Church of England; 25·12 Presbyterians; 13·91 Roman Catholics; 7·62 Wesleyan Methodists; 1·94 Congregational Independents; 1·99 Baptists; 0·61 Primitive Methodists; 1·09 Lutherans; 0·57 Israelites; 0·07 Friends; 1·78 Protestants, not more distinctively described; 0·51 Pagans, Chinese, and Heathens; 1·46 otherwise described; and 0·80 not described in any way.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX.
December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, Respondent:—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, July 3, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JOHN ROBERTS.
Attorney pro Libellant.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED. 1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	126,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia. 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 800 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,092,604·26.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,492·84
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·08
Cash in drawer	412·65 116,562·73
	$1,947,367·80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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Cash Capital $200,000·00
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
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The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
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PICTORIAL POPULARITY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The passion for pictorial illustration of literary works seems to characterize two very different epochs in the mental education of a community. As children love to have the text of what they read accompanied with explanatory pictures, so do the reading public generally in those early stages of cultivation which, in a community, answer to childhood in man. Letter-press, accompanied with rude wood-cuts, constituted the common method of introducing works of narrative, historical or fictitious, to circulation for the first century or so after the discovery of printing. And an age of advanced intellectual refinement seems now to be resorting to the lavish use of similar decorations once again. We want our literature spiced with the additional condiments of art, not because, like our ancestors, we are so imperfectly educated as to call in the eye to aid the perception of the intellect, but because our interest in common reading has grown dull, partly from over-indulgence, and partly from the over-supply and consequent badness of literary material. Pictures, however roughly executed, feed the mind agreeably on the whole as a relief from trashy and superficial writing. And thus illustrated travels, histories, newspapers, and the like, of cheap and flimsy material doubtless, but still showing a considerable advance in art beyond those of a generation ago, are the order of the day, not excepting those latest and too often unattractive creations of public taste, the monthly wood-cuts which accompany the serial romances of our magazines.

But passing from the ephemeral to the more permanent, these modern fancies may lead one to inquire a little more closely into the connection between art and literature. Why do we find, in all countries and times, that the representations of scenes and incidents taken from some works of general interest are invariably popular, are repeated in thousands of copies, are met with continually in every common collection of prints and adorning the walls of ordinary rooms, while other works not only equally celebrated, but, perhaps, as much read, and deserving it as well, hardly furnish a single specimen to the general repository of popular art? A question which, fully investigated, may lead us a little beyond its own immediate scope into meditation on the true meaning and limits of literary fame.

In order to achieve real pictorial popularity, and to become thoroughly familiar to the minds of the general public, not only through reading but through the eyes, we suspect that a poetical or romantic narrative must possess three distinct qualities, besides the leading one of genius. It must be of a kind to interest, not the cultivated classes only, but mankind in general. Its special qualification must be that of a work of incident, not of sentiment. And its conceptions must be thoroughly genuine and original.

Let us go back to antiquity for our first example. The artistic relics of the classical ages which we possess, notably those of sculpture and of the Pompeian paintings, represent chiefly mythological subjects. Of these a very large proportion indeed is taken from the writings of Homer. His gods, his heroes, in their loves, fights, and adventures, meet us at every turn. Homer was evidently the great pictorial poet of antiquity. The Greek dramatists furnish some subjects to the wall decoration of classical houses also, but comparatively few. Virgil scarcely any. Possibly the "motive" of the Laocoon may be found in his verses; but possibly, also, in some unknown Greek original. There is, we believe, only one Pompeian fresco (Æneas wounded) which seems from internal evidence to represent a scene in the "Æneid." Yet Virgil was extremely popular in his way. His absence from the Pompeian heroes may no doubt be partly accounted for by the fact that Pompeii was a Greek city. But Pompeii had a Latin-reading population too: Roman names prevailed among its citizens, verses from Roman poets are scribbled on its walls. We suspect that the comparative proscription of Virgil was in accordance with the canons which we have laid down: he interested the cultivated classes, not the general public; and his conceptions of incident had no originality, and therefore did not take hold of the fancy as creations.

The world-wide notoriety of Shakespeare is, of course, displayed in the frequency of pictures and prints taken from his plays, as it is in so many other ways. But in regard to him, as to other dramatists, there is so much of the theatrical mingled with the purely imaginative in these representations, that they do not exactly fall within the scope of our present inquiry. Probably it is the case with all of us that when we try to image to ourselves a great Shakespearian character, he appears to us in the likeness of some actor whom we have seen either on the stage or in pictures. But of modern writers of fiction, not dramatists, Cervantes was the first to attain that pictorial popularity of which we are speaking. The Knight of the Rueful Countenance and his philosophic squire have become in this way as familiar to us all as personages whom we have known in the flesh. Even to this day series of prints from "Don Quixote" will be found among the commonest adornments of old parlor and bedroom walls, although more modern subjects have, of course, extensively displaced them. And next, perhaps, to Don Quixote, if not before him, in point of universal demand of this sort, comes our old favorite Robinson Crusoe. The intense truthfulness of De Foe's creation, and its thorough originality, have met in this their appropriate reward. Pursuing our search lower down, we find that scarcely any of our popular poets or novelists of the last century have left any trace of themselves in framed prints which answer to the frescoes of antiquity. Their fame is not parietal, so to speak. Fielding and Smollett were enormously read; but few of us have ever seen a print representing a scene in either, except in illustrated editions or in portfolios. They were too artificial to attain to the honor of wall exhibition. Sterne was somewhat more fortunate, but not to any great extent. This peculiar honor was reserved for one of whom the learned and witty thought far less. Scenes from the "Vicar of Wakefield" are comparatively abundant; and the reason why is evident: that most charming production has what Fielding and Smollett have not—that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin;" its simplicity, pathos, and originality speak to us on canvas as they do on paper.

The literature of France, during the same period, affords an analogous example. Very few compositions in any language have ever found so many readers as Voltaire's Tales. And well do they deserve it, for their unrivalled union of wit with exquisite style and refined satire. But subjects for popular art are never taken from Voltaire's tales. Rousseau's command over the hearts and feelings of millions was still more powerful than that of Voltaire. But judged by the test which we are just now applying, he is not a bit more popular with the masses. In old-fashioned inns or bedrooms in France, Switzerland, or Italy, you may sometimes meet with a print representing a lady, in the costume of "the period," with shepherdess hat and expansive paniers, rushing down a steep bank into some water. This is Julie jumping into the Lake of Geneva to rescue the drowning child. No other example of Rousseau occurs to us as likely to be met with in a similar situation. But the honors of "hanging," which neither wit nor passionate sentiment could achieve for these two great men, were attained by a contemporary whom it would be profanation to name in the same day with them in point of literary merit. The simple idyllic creation of Bernardin de St. Pierre—his Paul and Virginia—is incomparably better known, as far as art can make it so, than any of the productions of their genius. The charming figures of that pair of youthful lovers, alone with each other in their tropical wilderness, have been reproduced until they have become as familiar to the eyes of most of us as portraits of acquaintances. The slender romance which recounts their adventures may be childish enough, but it combines the three qualities which lead to this kind of success—naturalness, incident, and originality.

Our own times have been prolific in most extensively read works of fiction; and yet it is difficult to point out any author who has realized what we have here called pictorial popularity. Scott has scarcely attained to it, universal favorite as he is; you will find him in illustrations innumerable, but hardly on the tavern or cottage wall. Nor has Dickens, nor Thackeray. One poem only of the present age can we name which has thoroughly entered within the dominion of popular art, and even more so abroad than at home, and that is Byron's "Mazeppa." And one romance may be said to rival it, Dumas' "Monte Christo." Many a time have we noticed, in remote Gasthaus or primitive Locanda, that when the proprietor has been adventurous enough to adorn his best rooms with specimens of taste, he has supplemented his prints of Saints of the Church and reigning sovereigns with a series out of "Mazeppa"—Mazeppa and the wolves, Mazeppa crossing the river, Mazeppa and the wild horses, explained by letter-press in all the common European languages. It is in this instance a just homage to genius of the highest order. The fiery vigor of poetry such as that of "Mazeppa" is a good deal lost on readers nurtured on Tennyson and Browning, but it is over-mastering to less sophisticated minds. And it is most striking from the presence of that quality which we have insisted on as indispensable to similar success—absolute originality. A short paragraph of Voltaire's "Charles the Twelfth" contains the whole "motive" of Mazeppa. All that wonderful succession of scenes, brought before us like a moving panorama, as we accompany the hero in his deadly ride, arose without extrinsic hint or help in the poet's phantasy. And therefore it is that they lend themselves so readily to reproduction by the pencil. And the same is true, of course in a less exalted degree, of the events and personages of Dumas' wild romance which we have indicated as having recently risen to the highest rank in respect of this particular function—that of conveying ideas and emotions to those who derive them, primarily, from pictures and not from study.

Of course we are not instituting any order of literary merit by these remarks. Whether to be a favorite with the many or the few is the truer test of literary genius is a very comprehensive question, and by no means admitting of any general answer. But few can doubt that the tendency of critical judgment in the present day is over-fastidious. Not a single one among our living writers of high mark, except Dickens, is known or relished by the multitude. The fame of most of them has hardly travelled out of a very narrow circle indeed. The time seems to be approaching when literature, Anteus-like, must renovate itself by a vigorous embrace of our mother-earth, or perish of over-refinement.

The Robin.

I have been watching the robins from my veranda, and they have been watching me. What opinion they have formed of me I cannot tell. But I regard them with admiration increasing every year. Sweet as is the note of his cousin, the wood-thrush, I must pronounce the common robin not only his superior, but, on the whole, the finest of Northern singers. I cannot imagine how such praises, out of proportion and extravagant, have been heaped on the wood-thrush. The quality of its note is fine; but it lacks vigor, continuity, and variety. It is refined, sad, and even sorrowful. I should say that the wood-robin had met a great sorrow in early life, and had never got over it. But the common robin is the very emblem of joyous and robust bird manhood. It seeks no seclusion. It sings out of no leafy cell. At morning and at night, from some open tree, it pours out a continuous song, full of tenderness, yet sprightly, ringing, and jubilant. The range of note is very considerable. It is not a soft, breathing song, like the sparrow's (whose quality is second to no other bird's.) The robin gushes. He never tires. He sings by the half hour, and fills all the region around with melody; and when two or three in emulous strife are singing near together, the whole air seems full and overflowing. He shall have strawberries and cherries. The cedar-bird is a thief, in spite of his fine apparel and the jaunty tuft on his head. He eats none of my insects, sings me no song, pays me no visit, until peas and strawberries come; but then, ah! how familiar! He silently hovers in my peabush, slits open the tender pods and swallows the contents. Away the painted glutton goes to my cherry trees, and gorges the sweetest and ripest of the fruit. Then to my strawberry bed goes he, and like a very prodigal he wastes more than he eats, returns no thanks, flies away, and no more is heard of him till next year. Not so, that gentleman the robin. He comes early, builds close by you, sings you morning and night his best chorals, digs grubs in your garden, clears worms from your trees, and only asks a mouthful of that fruit in return which he has helped to preserve for you. Let any cat make his will before he concludes to touch my robins.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

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ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 S. NINTH Street.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 19 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 00 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 30 and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5 00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 45 A. M., 2 45 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6 45 and 10 45 A. M., and 11 30 P. M.

For Abington at 1 15, 3 15, 5 20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 45, and 8 25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4 55 and 7 05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9 20, 10 35 A. M., and 3 10 P. M.

From Abington at 2 25, 4 35, 6 45, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commmencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 38 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7 00 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6 15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4 30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 30 A. M., 6 45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 15, 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion ..... 6 15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8 00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9 45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3 15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4 15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6 06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7 24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11 50 A. M.
Mail ..... 4 17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 5 18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2 00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9 40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation ..... 10 15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2 00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5 45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo ..... 12 15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2 45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 5 40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street ..... 8 00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4 17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

6 21 m w f m 3m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... 8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10 30 A. M., 1 10 and 7 00 P. M.
Fast Line ..... 11 50 A. M.
Erie Express ..... 11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ..... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ..... 8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express ..... 10 30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 3 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 6 50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8 20 A. M., 3 40 and 6 20 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 9 35 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 9 35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... 12 30 P. M.
Erie Express ..... 4 20 P. M.
Day Express ..... 4 20 P. M.
Southern Express ..... 6 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 9 40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 4 35, 5 05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 9, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7, 7½, 8 10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2 3½, 5, 6½, 8 30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12 25.
3 15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7 15.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6 55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7 15 A. M., due 10 45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 06 A. M.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12 07.
3 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8 22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5 10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6 40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M., mail, and 3 15 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6 00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6 30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THIRD EDITION

GETTYSBURG

The Scenes About the Soldiers' Monument—The Ceremonies of the Morning—Invocation by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Eloquent Oration by Governor Morton, of Indiana—A Noble Tribute to the Heroes of Gettysburg.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

The Ceremonies of the Dedication Commence—About the Monument.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GETTYSBURG, July 1.—The procession arrived at the cemetery in the order stated, and immediately thereafter the speakers took their places on the stage, while the people thronged the ground in front and to the sides of the platform. The monument, veiled in canvas, was directly facing the speakers. The scene was more than impressive; it was solemn. The semi-circle of graves around the audience shut out every irreverent sound, and made the heart of every one serious.

The Ceremonies.

Mr. David Wills, chairman of the committee, announced, after the swaying mass was somewhat restored to equilibrium, that the programme as published would be strictly followed. The exercises then opened with music from the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia, after which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the introductory prayer, as follows:—

The Invocation.

We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou hast ever been the God of this land, and hast ever befriended the cause of liberty; that when the struggle came on Thou aidest those who assisted the cause of the Union; that Thou caused patriotism to burn in the hearts of the people, and made them willing to sacrifice their lives to their country. We cannot call Thy blessings upon the dead who sleep here, but, O God! bless the homes that here are made poorer and sadder by their death.

May the widows and orphans feel the help of Thine Omnipotent hand; grant thy blessing to rest upon this servant who commanded here, and remember all associated with him here. Remember the soldiers everywhere. Attend their steps to the end of life. Grant Thy blessing upon this whole nation and upon these new foundations of liberty and piety. Grant this people may be built up in strength. Bless the President of the United States, and may his path be peaceful.

Guard the army and navy of the United States, and may they continue to uphold the flag of the Union. Counsel with those who counsel against oppression. Let Thy blessing fall upon the whole family of man, until the people of the earth are gathered all to Thee. Amen.

The Ode.

The Arion Musical Association, of Baltimore, then sang the Chorus, "Once More the Spot," from the Cantata of *Esther*, an additional stanza being written by the leader. The words of the ode were as follows:—

Once more the spot with solemn awe we tread;
Where sleep the relics of our kindred dead.
Chant we our requiem, mournfully and slow,
While our sad tears above their ashes flow.
Mem'ries, bright mem'ries of each hallowed name,
Wake in our fond hearts love's undying flame.
Yet we must leave them, leave them here to rest,
Green be the sod above each noble breast.

Green be the hillocks o'er this hallowed clay,
Just be the tribute eloquence shall pay,
Sweet be the garlands loving hands shall bring,
Tender the lay the minstrel harp shall sing.
Mem'ries, bright, etc.

The sound of the drum, the notes of the fife,
The banners that waved in the midst of the strife,
No longer shall cheer the hearts of the brave,
Here silent in death in each honored grave.
Mem'ries, bright, etc.

General Meade's Address.

Major-General Meade then spoke a few words previous to unveiling the monument. He said that several times he had stood upon this field; once as commander in the great battle, other times as a participant in peaceful though sad celebration

"I see around me here many men who were with me during the conflict, and my heart warms towards them as it weeps for the heroes who sleep beneath this sod."

With a few more words alluding to the issues of the war, he concluded, and then proceeded to the unveiling of the monument.

The Monument Unveiled.

A double line of soldiers was drawn up, forming an avenue from the stage to the monument, through which the General proceeded. Upon reaching the shaft he seized the ropes suspending the canvas, and, with some slight assistance, removed the covering, disclosing to view the two statues of War and History already in place, as well as the noble shaft and figure above them.

Loud Cheers

burst from the assembled multitude. One gun for each State was then fired as a salute.

Governor Morton's Oration.

The Hon. O. P. Morton, orator of the occasion, was then introduced and received with loud and cordial applause, stating to the audience that on account of physical infirmity he would be compelled to speak from his seat. He said:—

When the monument we are about to dedicate shall have crumbled into dust; when the last vestige of this cemetery shall have been obliterated by the hand of time; when there shall be nothing left of all we see now but the hills, the valleys, the streams, and the distant mountains, the great battle which here took place, with its far-reaching consequences, will still live in history. Nations have their birth, youth, maturity, old age, and death; and ours, though we call it eternal, and our institutions immortal, will be no exception. But though nations must pass away, and all physical evidence of their existence be lost, yet may they live through all time, in the brightness of their examples, in the glory of their deeds, and in the beneficence of their institutions. These are the inheritances they may leave to the far-coming centuries.

When the pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble, shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the pass of Thermopylæ. Monuments, after all, are but for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious deed is a joy forever.

Six years ago, day after to-morrow, the Union army was stretched along these heights from Culp's Hill to Round Top—a human breakwater, against which the great tidal wave of Rebellion was that day to dash in vain, and be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The Rebel chieftain, flushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumphs had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fastnesses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal State of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was hurled back in bloody defeat, and in disordered flight to cross the Potomac, never again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal State. On yonder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the Rebel host. It was an open field, the terms were nearly equal, and steady Northern valor, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted chivalry of the South fighting for slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the Confederacy a fatal wound.

It is the solid qualities of men and nations that win in the long run. The chivalry of false pride, the arrogance and vanity of a favored class, whose elevation is only seen by the depression of others, may by spasmodic efforts for a time dazzle the eyes of the world, but cannot long maintain successful contest with truth, justice, and the strength of free institutions. This was illustrated in the war of the Rebellion, and in the battle of Gettysburg. This battle was not won by superior strategy or military genius, although managed with great courage and skill by General Meade and his subordinate commanders, who left nothing undone that the occasion seemed to require, and who made the best use of the forces and opportunities at their command.

It was a three days' battle, with varying fortunes the first and second days, in which the steadiness of Northern valor, animated by the convictions of a just cause, and the love and pride of a great free country, finally wore out, bore down, and swept from the field the Rebel masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right which is a vast element of success.

In yonder cemetery, among the white tombstones, "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful peals would have aroused the slumbering dead, were it not ordained that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill, in the old cemetery, stood the tent of our glorious commander, the imperturbable Meade, calmly dictating his orders, while the storm of shot and shell flew over and around him. From yonder steeple, southwest of the village, the Rebel chieftain surveyed the field, directed his host, and from time to time saw his advancing columns reel and wither, and finally retreat in hopeless flight and confusion. The flower of the Rebel army had been chosen for the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The Rebel chieftain brought together more than 150 pieces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon that part of the Union lines he intended to assault.

It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady steps and in perfect order, emerged from the smoke and swept across the field towards the Union army. It was a moment of vast peril and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the Rebel assault were successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Philadelphia were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated, and demolished, would do—we know not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene, and the South, elated, would put forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault failed, and we gained the battle, the remnant of the Rebel hosts must seek safety in flight, and a blow would be inflicted upon the Confederacy from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all, and gave heroic courage to assault and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who came behind. But onward they came with desperate courage, until soon the fierce fire of musketry on both sides mingled with the horrid roar of artillery. Then, with terrific yells, they rushed upon our lines; but the impetus of their assault was suddenly checked. They were met by a courage as desperate as their own, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict took place. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and covered with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the Rebel army was broken, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was never staunched, until it had bled to death.

The next day was the 4th of July, and the most memorable since that of 1776. On another field it witnessed the surrender of another large Rebel army to the great chieftain of the war, now our illustrious President. The capture of Vicksburg opened the navigation of the Mississippi river, and severed from the Confederacy all that part of its territory lying west of that river. The loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. It was cut off from its chief sources of supplies. The limits of the war were greatly circumscribed. The mass of the Rebel population were demoralized, and began to despair. From that day it became manifest that the Rebellion could not succeed, unless the Southern people exhibited that endurance, patience under adversity, and high devotion that will sacrifice everything for the cause, which, as it turned out, they did not possess. By our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the Rebellion lost its prestige in Europe and all hopes of foreign intervention.

At the foot of the monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the father, the husband, the brother, and the only son. In far-off homes, among the hills of New England, on the shores of the lakes, and in the valleys and plains of the West, the widow, the orphan, and the aged parents are weeping for those beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked "unknown," but they will all be recognized on the morning of the resurrection. The unknown dead left behind them kindred, friends, and breaking hearts. None die so humble but leave some one to mourn. "Perished at Gettysburg, in defense of their country," 979 men, of whose names, homes, or lineage there is no trace left on earth. Doubtless the Recording Angel has preserved the record, and when the books are opened on the last day their names will be found in letters of living light on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might live.

In the fields before us are the graves of the Rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plain, "unmarked, unhonored, and unknown." They were our countrymen, of our blood, language, and history. They displayed a courage worthy of their country, and of a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and orange groves of the South. Would to God that these men had died for their country, and not in fratricidal strife, for its destruction! Oh, who can describe the wickedness of rebellion, or paint the horrors of civil war!

The Rebellion was madness. It was the insanity of States, the delirium of millions, brought on by the pernicious influence of human slavery. The people of the South were drunk with the spoils of the labor of 4,000,000 of slaves. They were educated in the belief that chivalry and glory were the inheritance only of slaveholders; that free institutions and free labor begat cowardice and servility; that Northern men were sordid and mercenary, intent only upon gain, and would not fight for their Government or principles. And thus educated and thus believing, they raised their hand to strike the Government of their fathers, and to establish a new constitution, the chief corner-stone of which was to be human slavery.

The lust of power, the unholy greed of slavery, the mad ambition of disappointed statesmen, impelled the people of the South to a fearful crime, which drenched the land with fraternal blood, that has been punished as few crimes have ever been in this world, but out of which we are assured that God, in His providence, will bring forth the choicest blessings to our country and to the human race; even as the rarest flowers spring in profusion from the graves of the dead. Liberty universal, soon to be guaranteed and preserved by suffrage universal; the keeping of a nation's freedom to be intrusted to all *the people*, and not to a part only; the national reproach washed out—in rivers of blood, it is true; but the sins of the world were atoned by the blood of the Saviour, and the expiation of blood seems to be the grand economy of God, founded in wisdom, to mortals inscrutable. Resurrection comes only from the grave. Death is the great progenitor of life. From the tomb of the Rebellion a nation has been born again. The principles of liberty, so gloriously stated in the Declaration of Independence, had hitherto existed in theory. The Government had ever been a painful contradiction to the Declaration. While proclaiming to the world that liberty was the gift of God to every human being, 4,000,000 of the people were held in abject and brutalizing slavery, under the shadow of the national flag. In the presence of these slaves professions of devotion to liberty were vain and hypocritical. The clanking of their chains ascended perpetually in contradiction to our professions, and the enemies of republicanism pointed contemptuously to our example. But all this is passed. Slavery lies buried in the tomb of the Rebellion. The Rebellion—the offspring of Slavery—hath murdered its natural parent, and the perfect reign of liberty is at hand.

With the ratification of the fifteenth article, proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which we have every reason to believe will soon be completed, impartial suffrage will be established throughout the land. The equal rights of men will be recognized, and the millennium in liberty and government will be realized, to which our fathers looked forward with hopefulness and joy.

The principles of liberty once planted in the earth and ripened into their rich fruits, will be borne through all the ages, blessing mankind to the latest generation, even as the seeds first sown by the hand of God in Paradise were blown by the winds from continent to continent, until the world was clothed with verdure, fruits, and flowers.

The prospect for liberty throughout the world was never so bright as it is to-day. In all civilized lands the grand armies of freedom are on their march. And they are allied armies. Victory to one will give prestige and confidence to the others. With some, progress will be slow; they will encounter disaster and defeat, but will again rally and go forward to final victory. In the great campaign of freedom we count, not by months, but by decades and generations, in which there will be many a Bull Run, many a Gettysburg, and a final Appomattox. The lines of march will be marked by many a cemetery like this, by the wrecks of fallen institutions and dynasties, and by the ruins of hereditary privilege and caste.

Let us briefly review the advance of liberty since 1776.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence took early and deep root in France. The people of the empire had long suffered from the grossest misrule and oppression, and their minds were all prepared to comprehend and accept the new Gospel of Liberty. The French revolution first threw off the kingly government, then established complete democracy, but, not knowing how to use liberty without abusing it, the people being governed by their passions, and seeking to avenge upon parties and classes the wrongs they had suffered for generations, passed into anarchy, from which the transition back to monarchy and despotism was easy and rapid. But the return of monarchy was not characterized by the former oppression and misrule. The people had learned their rights and monarchs had learned their power. Many of the old abuses which had been swept away by the revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchy governed with comparative justice, liberality, and humanity.

The spirit of liberty had entered into the hearts of the people, and from time to time asserted itself in various ways, and in 1848 France returned again to a republic. This lasted but a short time, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its ruins was constrained to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and to profess to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say much for the freedom of that election, nor believe that the result was the will of the people; yet it was of vast significance that the usurping government was compelled to claim its title from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of Napoleon III has been excellent. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures, and extended their commerce. He has given them a constitution which creates a legislative body, and guarantees many rights and privileges. But the people are not satisfied. They are denied liberty of speech and of the press upon political questions. They are not allowed to assemble for the discussion of measures in which they are vitally interested.

Their legislative body is so constructed and managed as to be a mere register of the will of the Emperor. The recent elections show the spirit of discontent and the existence of a powerful party who understand their rights and are determined to assert them, peaceably if they can, and, as we have reason to believe, forcibly if they must. The attentive observer and student of French history is led to the conclusion that nothing can preserve the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III but the concession of popular rights and the establishment of freedom of speech and of the press, of the elections and of the legislative body.

The republican sentiment of France, though it has been unfortunate, and from time to time suppressed and apparently extinguished, is still vital, is growing in intelligence and power, and cannot be restrained unless monarchy becomes so liberal and free as to confer the substantial benefit of a republic.

We cannot doubt that Napoleon appreciates the situation, and is preparing to make such concessions as will keep the popular discontent this side of revolution.

The march of liberty in Germany is slow but steady. The great German family are struggling for unity and freedom. The institutions of Germany are becoming more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier.

The evil of large standing armies, annually withdrawing young men from home and productive pursuits, is still endured because Germany is surrounded by warlike and powerful enemies, clad in complete armor.

But everywhere the tendency of the German mind is to the fullest liberty of thought, and to the recognition of the equal rights of men.

Austria, so long oppressed, reels and responds to the impulse of liberty. An intelligent Emperor, who has not shut his eyes to what is going on in the world around him, perceives that he cannot stem the powerful current everywhere setting in towards free institutions, and that the security of the throne depends upon his conceding to the people rights and privileges which have been denied them since Austria was an empire, and giving back to Hungary the enjoyment of her ancient Constitution.

The abolition of the Concordat, the establishment of religious freedom, the equal taxation of all classes, are among the hopeful beginnings of Austrian reform.

Italy, the ancient seat of the power and glory of the Roman empire, land of history, philosophy, poetry, music, painting, sculpture, and romance; land of "starry skies and sunny climes," whose delicious climate, lofty mountains, and beautified valleys and plains have ever excited the admiration of the traveller and poet, has made great progress in unity and freedom.

Suffrage nearly universal, the habeas corpus, freedom of religion, and free schools are some of the principal features of Italian liberty.

The spirit of liberty is abroad in Russia—mighty empire of the North, whose Government has represented the perfect idea of absolute despotism—an autocrat power, unrestrained by constitution or law. An enlightened Czar, animated by love for his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs freemen, and gave to them local free institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the imperial power still extends over all—a dark impenetrable canopy—but beneath its shadow there is individual liberty and local self-government. Thus far the prospectus result has established the wisdom of the Czar, and may we not believe that he has laid the foundations of a free government, to be developed into a grand republic in the far future? and nearer, into a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions? Liberty is like living seed, wherever planted it vivifies, expands, develops. Thus planted in Russia among the lowest people, and for local purposes, it will grow, develop, and finally conquer. Russia is among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it was the American example which touched the heart and intellect of the Emperor.

The spirit of liberty in its onward march has invaded Spain, and is stirring the great national heart. We have lately seen the great Spanish people firmly, and almost peacefully and unanimously, depose a licentious Queen, and declare against her dynasty. We have seen this people meet in primary assemblies, and, by suffrage universal, elect a National Cortes, which has for many months, in calm debate, considered and framed a new constitution, which, although not republican in its form, contains so much liberty, so much that is good and progressive in government, as to give the world high hope in the future of Spain. We have heard this National Assembly declare that all sovereignty and power reside in the people; thus denying the divine rights of kings, and asserting the fundamental idea of free institutions. We have heard it pronounce the abolition of slavery. We have heard it pronounce the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Verily these are great things, and new times, in old Spain.

These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a republican government.

Cuba, the queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish crown, the most fertile of islands, rich beyond description in the fruits and productions of tropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence.

The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty, have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that governments exist only by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust and believe that our Government stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the earliest moment that will be justified by the laws and usages of nations.

Though we cannot rightfully intervene between Spain and her colony which she has so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret any aid they may receive which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government.

While the grand revolution in Spain is proceeding so peacefully and successfully; while the Spanish people are asserting their liberties, and fortifying them by constitutional bulwarks, it is to be deeply regretted that they are denying to Cuba what they claim for themselves.

The American Revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here reacted upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. One reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time, and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges, and prosperity of the people. The institutions of England have become more liberal, just, and beneficent as the right of suffrage has been extended, and a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the Government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The Disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the Disestablishment bill, it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization, and the destruction of hereditary privileges.

Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded; and, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The throne and the Upper House remain much like the feudal castles that yet distinguish the English landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle, it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be long delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of Difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow, and toilsome, but when achieved the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and hierarchic institutions by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, having been refined, illustrated, and extended, we return them to the mother country for her adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs; and it is hastening on, perhaps fast enough when all things are considered.

The difficulties in the way of putting down the Rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of not less than ten millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnished the supplies for the Rebel armies in the field and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilderness, and far-stretching swamps, and everywhere presenting natural defenses, behind which a small force could hold a large one at bay.

The lines of communication were necessarily of great length, and maintained with difficulty. A large portion of our forces were constantly employed in this way, and in garrisoning posts, so that it was seldom we were able to meet the enemy with superior force upon the field.

These immense difficulties went far to counterbalance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great as to lead military observers throughout Europe to prophesy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large a population, scattered over even one-third of a territory so great as that embraced by the Rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer space; that conquest would be a geographical impossibility; that three millions of men could not garrison the South; and that, when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still maintain the war in morass, mountain, and forest, almost impenetrable to regular armies, until the North, exhausted in blood and treasure, and broken in hope, would give up the contest.

Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well-founded in reason and in history, and the suppression of the Rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements.

The fact that the Rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantages before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and the resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the Rebellion must be sought for in other causes.

What these causes were may be briefly stated:—

First. In the strength, courage, and endurance imparted to armies by the conviction that they are fighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest privates in our army believed they were fighting to preserve the best government in the world; to preserve Liberty and extinguish Slavery; in behalf of Civilization and Christianity; against Barbarism and Inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage, and hope to the army, and animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power, in opposition to which the South had but little to offer.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine, under the Constitution, of State sovereignty, and the right of secession. Some believed in the rightfulness of slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience, and its contribution to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no moral power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation in the dying hour, or determine people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. When, therefore, the principal armies of the Rebellion were overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained in the forest and mountain, as had been predicted. The convictions, hopes, and purposes of the masses had been extinguished before their armies were, and although they were full of bitterness and humiliation, yet there was nothing left for which they might sacrifice their homes and the future quiet and prosperity of their lives. Their cause failed in advance of their armies and resources.

The Rebel historian of the "Lost Cause," in descanting upon the subject, spoke as follows:—

"The whole fabric of Confederate defense tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion, such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion, or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word surrender travelled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed, by a rapid and easy transition, into a profound and abject submission. There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit, a general rottenness of public affairs, when a great war was thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of subjugation."

And again he says:—

"We fear that the lessons and examples of history are to the contrary, and we search in vain for one instance where a country of such extent as the Confederacy has been so thoroughly subdued by any amount of military force, unless where popular demoralization has supervened."

History records that many nations, far more exhausted than they, have struggled on to final victory. Our Revolutionary Fathers, at the end of four years, defeated, exhausted and overrun, did not despair, but animated by the justice of their cause, and the belief that it would triumph because it was just, struggled on, and, at the end of seven years, were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which shall be the inheritance of the earth. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and weak and defenseless are they who contend for injustice and slavery, though girt about by the mountain, the swift river, and the deep wilderness.

Secondly. The armies of the North were strong in that physical endurance which is communicated by habitual labor, and by that self-reliance and confidence which free labor only can inspire. They were strong in the intelligence of the masses who filled the ranks. These men understood well the nature of the struggle in which they were engaged. They knew the vast consequences to themselves, their posterity, and to the world, depending upon the result. Their education enabled them not only to comprehend the "cause," but military operations, the condition of the Government and the country, and the decline of the spirit and strength of the enemy. In short, our armies were a vast intelligence, subject to military control, possessing clear ideas of duty, condition, consequences, and spirit and resolution commensurate to these.

We have met here to-day to dedicate this monument to the memory of the patriotic and gallant men who fell upon this field, and to testify our love for the great cause in which they perished. Their achievements will be recorded upon the pages of history, much more enduring than stone, but we desire to present this visible evidence of our remembrance and gratitude. We are surrounded to-day by many of the surviving heroes of the battle; by many of the relatives and friends of those beloved dead, and by many thousands of our people who rejoice in the preservation, peace, and prosperity of our country. That we have a united country, that we have national government, that we have peace in all our borders, that there is liberty and protection for all, that we have bright and glorious prospects of individual happiness, and national growth and power, we owe to the brave men who fell upon this and other fields. The glorious circumstances and bright auspices over and around us to-day were purchased by their blood. We are in the full enjoyment of the price for which it was shed. Let us increase the gratitude of our hearts by considering for a moment what would be our condition if the Rebellion had triumphed. We would have no solemn but sweet occasions like this. We would have no common country, no common name, no national flag, no glorious prospects for the future.

Had the bond of union been broken, the various parts would have crumbled to pieces. We should have a slaveholding confederacy in the South, a republic on the Pacific, another in the Northwest, and another in the East. With the example of one successful secession, dismemberment of the balance would have speedily followed, and our country, once the hope of the world, the pride of our hearts, broken into hostile fragments, would have been blotted from the map, and become a byword among the nations.

Let us thank Almighty God to-day that we have escaped this horrible fate. We feel as one who awakes from a terrible dream, and rejoices that he is alive. We feel as did the Children of Israel, when, standing upon the shores of the Red Sea, they looked back upon the destruction from which they had been delivered.

Mr. Lincoln, standing in this place a few months after the battle, and while yet the conflict was raging, dedicated himself to his country, and to the cause of liberty and union. The demon of rebellion afterwards exacted his life, but the inspiration of the words he spoke is resting upon us to-day. The great prophecy he uttered when he said "the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom," and that "the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," is being fulfilled. He sealed his devotion with his blood, and sacred be his memory. The eloquent Everett, who spoke here on the same occasion, and who has since passed from earth, said, "God bless the Union; it is dearer to us from the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defense." As I stood by them and listened to their inspired words, my faith was renewed in the triumph of liberty; but imagination failed to stretch forward to this auspicious day. The march of events has been faster than our thoughts, and the fruits of victory have already exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They, too, offered their lives, but the sacrifice was not required. The admiration, love, and gratitude of the nation will attend them as they pass down the declivity of time to honored graves. In the evening of their lives they will tell the story of Gettysburg to wondering youth, who will listen as we did when our grandfathers told of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Many of them are here to-day to review the scene of their struggle and triumph. How powerful the contrast between now and then! The dark cloud which overspread the horizon of the nation is gone, and all is brightness. The sulphurous cloud of battle, too, is gone, and there is nothing to obscure our vision of the field. The dead have returned to dust. The fields once cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood are clothed with verdure and harvest, and to-day all is peace, beauty, and repose.

We seek not to commemorate a triumph over our misguided countrymen. It is the cause we celebrate. Our triumph is theirs, and their children's children's, unto the latest generation. The great disturbing element has been removed. Vicious political heresies have been extirpated. The trial by wager of battle has been decided in favor of liberty and union, and all will submit. The people of the North and South have met each other face to face on many a field, have tried each other's courage, have found that they are much alike in most things, have increased their mutual respect, and are now preparing to live together more fraternally than before.

The Southern States are rapidly recovering from the prostration of the war, and with their deliverance from the incubus of Slavery, with free labor, with free schools, with emigration from the North and from Europe, will soon attain a prosperity and power of which they scarcely dreamed in former days. Their advancing prosperity is solid, just, and enduring. We rejoice in it, and shall participate in it. The bonds of Union are made indissoluble by the community of political principles, by the complete identity of domestic and commercial interests, and by uniform systems of labor, of education, and of habits of thought and action. HENCEFORTH DISUNION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

As Governor Morton concluded his great oration, extending wide his arms as he pronounced the concluding sentence, his voice trembling with emotion, the vast audience and the many around him upon the platform simultaneously joined in a thundering tribute to the excellence and success of his effort. He was helped again to his seat, while the band took up the refrain of his words—"Henceforth disunion is impossible."

Bayard Taylor's Poem.

Bayard Taylor then came forward and rattled off his piece of poetry. It excited no enthusiasm.

The Benediction

was pronounced by the Rev. R. S. Schmucker, D. D., of this place, after which the throng quietly but rapidly dispersed. The heat during the time of the delivery of the speeches was excessive, but the auditors bravely and patiently endured it. While Governor Morton spoke, scarcely a man, woman, or child stirred.

NOTES FALLING DUE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—There is some discussion and uncertainty as to whether notes falling due on the 4th of July are payable on the 3d or 5th, when the legal holiday happens on Sunday. The following is an explanation of the matter:—

The notes falling due on the 5th of July are, under the law of this State, payable on that day. Notes falling due on the 4th of July are payable on the 3d, anticipating by one day the legal holiday. But the 5th of July is not a legal holiday, nor has it any of the privileges of a legal holiday by reason of the 4th coming on a Sunday. The banks of this city, we are informed, have each arranged to have some one competent clerk in their respective institutions remain in bank during the usual hours of business on the 5th instant to attend to such business as cannot be legally anticipated or postponed. The State of New York has made special provision that when any prescribed holiday shall occur on Sunday, then the ensuing day thereto shall, for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. And any bill of exchange, bank check, or promissory note which but for this act would fall due and be payable on any of the days herein mentioned, shall, when said days fall on Sunday, become due and payable on the Tuesday next succeeding such days. Under these provisions the New York banks, on Monday next, will hold commercial paper having days of grace, and falling due on Sunday, July 4, 1869, payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July; commercial paper having days of grace, and falling due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Saturday, the 3d of July; commercial paper without days of grace, falling due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July. The law of Maryland is unlike either the law of Pennsylvania or of New York. It provides that where bills of exchange or promissory notes become due and payable on the 4th of July, or any other legal holiday, the same shall be payable on the next day before, unless said next preceding day shall be Sunday, in which event said maturing paper shall be payable on the Saturday preceding, and notice of dishonor shall not be required until the next day after said holiday; and in case said next succeeding day shall be Sunday, it shall not be necessary for holders of said paper to give notice of the dishoner thereof until the second day next succeeding said holiday; and every notice so given shall be valid in law.

A POLICEMAN BEATEN.—William Cunningham was arrested by Policeman Feloney, of the Fifth district, at Twentieth and Lombard streets, yesterday, for disorderly conduct. On the way to the station he kicked the officer in the lower part of the abdomen, inflicting severe injuries. Cunningham was subsequently captured, and held in $100 bail for trial by Alderman Morrow.

INFANTICIDE.—A dead infant was found on the lot at Ninth and Dickerson streets last evening, and, from the appearances of the throat, it is judged that the child had been strangled to death.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Political Movements in Tennessee—The Bitterness of the Campaign—Terrible Destruction by the Storms—Crime in New York—Schooners Seized.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Canvass Waxing Hot—Politics in a Chaotic Condition—A Candidate for Governor Wants to Fight a Duel—The Registration Troubles.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—The canvass in East Tennessee is waxing hot, and bitter personalities are indulged in on both sides. The *Banner* received a special from Knoxville, which says that in his speech yesterday Stokes challenged Senter to fight a duel. He said he had a wife and children, but he should insist on Senter's meeting him after the election. To the challenge Senter responded that he was willing to settle the matter without delay. Stokes said that after the election would be soon enough.

Four hundred and fifty men, all that are left of the militia, will be mustered out in a few days.

Senter is removing a great many Commissioners of Registration, and is putting in men of his own choice. He rendered his opinion in the injunction case of Williams, appointed Registrar by Governor Brownlow, vs. Bunghner, recently appointed by Senter. He decided that Governor Senter had no authority to remove Williams, and the appointment